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# THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,179.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

### MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES In ... ... ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

| Date of Sailing | Steamers. | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Feb. | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA ..... | 11000 |
| 21st " | CALEDONIA | 9000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th " | MALOJA | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 7th Mar. | PERSIA | 9000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA ... | 10500 |
| 21st " | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ..... | ... |
| 28th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA ... | 10000 |
| 1st Apl. | HIMALAYA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 4th " | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 18th " | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 10000 |
| 29th " | ARCADIA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd May | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 16th " | PERSIA | 9000 | ..... | ... |
| 22nd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN ..... | 10000 |
| 30th " | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ..... | ... |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

| | SINGLE. "A" rate. | SINGLE. "B" rate | RETURN. "A" rate. | RETURN. "B" rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To MARSEILLES | 504 or 495 | | 891 | or 742-8 |
| To LONDON | 627 or 528 | | 940-8 | or 792 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

## ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about | Leave Marseilles or Naples about | Due Bombay about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1914. |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 2nd July | 10th July | 21 July. |
| *City of Calcutta | 7630 | 1st Aug. | 9th Aug. | 23 Aug. |
| *City of York | 7514 | 14th Aug. | 22nd Aug. | 5 Sept. |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | 22nd Aug. | ..... | 14 Sept. |
| †City of Marseilles | 8830 | 19th Sept. | 26th Sept. | 11 Oct. |
| *City of Glasgow | 6529 | 23th Sept. | 6th Oct. | 21 Oct |
| †City of Paris. | 9532 | 10th Oct. | 17th Oct. | 31 Oct. |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 22nd Oct. | 30 h Oct | 13 Nov. |
| City of Sparta | 5415 | 30th Oct. | ... | 21 Nov. |
| City of Calcutta | 7630 | 7th Nov. | 14th Nov. | 29 Nov. |
| *Trafford Hall. | 5521 | 17th Nov. | 25th Nov. | 11 Dec. |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | 5th Dec. | ..... | 23 Dec. |
| †City of Marseilles | 8830 | 17th Dec. | 24th Dec. | 8 Jan. 1915. |

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Except ing the "Trafford Hall" all other steam er carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st cl s Return. | 2n l clas Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles.. | 653 | 1,091 | 483 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseil l e s out from Liverpool.. | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordkeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing | Date | Time | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 1,695 | Thurs. | 5th Feb. | 9 a. m. | † C M. |
| Lhasa | 2,134 | Friday | 6th Feb. | 7 a. m. | direct. |
| Linga | 2,135 | Mon. | 9th Feb. | 11 a.m. | ‡ P. D. & C.M. |

† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Buareh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Pentakota | 3418 | Thursday 5th Feb |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | " 19th " |
| †Purnea | 3306 | " 5th Mar. |
| *Pundua | 3305 | " 19th Mar. |

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seyohelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
3rd February, 1914.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Habsburg | 3979 | R. Huber. | 10th Feb. |
| Bregenz | 3905 | N. Chersich. | 10th Feb. |
| *Semiramis | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 20th Feb |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | A. Scampicchio | 1st Mar |
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 10th Mar. |
| *Graz | 3995 | D. Mandich | 20th Mar. |
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 1st April. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | R. Huber. | 10th April. |
| *Semiramis | 4039 | P. Pavissich | 20th April. |
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 1st May. |
| Cleopatra | 3999 | A. Scampicchio | 10th May |
| *Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 20th May. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | R. Huber. | 1st June. |

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI

| Steamer | Tons. | Captains | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | 6017 | E. Tarabochia | 6th Feb. |
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | S. Ciunsk. | 28th Mar. |
| Austria | 7588 | D Cosulich | 1st May. |
| Persia | 5895 | M. de Nardo | 30th May. |
| Nippon | 6350 | M. Franovich | 30th June. |
| Fr. Ferdinand. | 6946 | A. Leva | 1st Aug. |

All the above steamers are fitted with

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

FARES ACCELERATED LINE

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
" London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 525
" London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 675
" London via Trieste .. .. " 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back . " 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes fro n Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria .... | 7588 | D. Cosulich | 7th Feb |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., 52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised | Rbls | 55,000,000 |
| Do. subscribed | " | 45,000,000 =say £4,745,000 |
| " subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels | | 3,500,000 =say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Funds | Rbls. | 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000 |
| | | 7,655,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Askabad | Hankow | Paris |
| Baku | Harbin | Peking |
| Batoum | Hongkong | Samarkand |
| Bokara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tientsin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchang | Yokohama |
| Colombo | Odessa | |

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B ADAMSON, Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | ....Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | .... " | 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ..... " | 5,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 17,450,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johora | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai " Hongkew |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON, Agent

40, Church Gate Street

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | .....£2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | .....£1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | .....£1,040,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinia |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 or cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD Acting Manager

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ....£ | 1,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | .....£ | 400,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | .....£ | 15,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | .....£ | 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON Manager

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758,

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP | .....£ | 450,000 |
| RESERVE | .....£ | 80,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpos registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | .....£1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | .....£1,700,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | .....£1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | New York |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cobu | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Madras | Singapore |
| Delhi | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taiping, (F.M.S.) |
| Hamburg | Medan | Tientsin |
| Hankow | | Yokohama |

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG, Agent

### Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED CAPITAL | .....Rs. | 40,00,000 |
| CAPITAL (paid up) | ..... " | 25,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) | ..... " | 36,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | .....Yen. | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ..... " | 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | ..... " | 18,550,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antang-Hsion | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchang |
| Calcutta | New York |
| Changchun | Osaka |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Pekin |
| Hankow | Ryojun (Port Arthur.) |
| Hongkong | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Shanghai |
| Kobe | Tilhing |
| Lloyasang | Tienstin |
| London | Taingtau |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria). |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
* 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

## GREAT "ROYAL" VICTORY

We have received information of the fact that the ROYAL agents at Budapest, Hungary, have been awarded an order by the Hungarian Government for (80) EIGHTY ROYALS for the Department of Justice, and (20) TWENTY ROYALS for the Magistrate of Budapest. The order is for immediate delivery.

This magnificent testimonial we believe to be due to ROYAL SUPERIORITY, as this order is the result of a prolonged investigation and careful comparison of the ROYAL with all competing makes of typewriters.

This makes a grand total of approximately (500) FIVE HUNDRED ROYALS used in the Government Departments of Austro-Hungary, placing the ROYAL far in the lead of all competitors in these allied empires.

Over 200,000 ROYAL Typewriters valued at £4,000,000 are now in constant use throughout the world.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

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MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

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HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

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OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Chambazar Calcutta.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

S. S. CITY OF BERMINGHAM, ARRIVED on 1st February, 1914.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE

CITY GARAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting in the above business known as "THE CITY GARAGE" carried on at Rampart Row, Fort, between Mr. GUSTAV ADOLPH SCHLECHTENDAHL and Mr. HENRY COTTRELL has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st January, 1914. All debts due to and owing by the said late partnership will be received and paid respectively by Mr. HENRY COTTRELL at the Office in Rampart Row aforesaid who will alone continue to carry on the said business.

NOTICE.

FROM MONDAY, the 2nd. February, the offices of the "ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE", will be REMOVED to No. 36, ESPLANADE ROAD, Top Floor, above Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for scrap steel tyres and axles" are invited and will be received by the Agent, North Western Railway, at his office at Nowlakha, Lahore, by 13 hours on TUESDAY the 17th February, 1914, (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present) for the purchase of 325 tons Carriage and Loco Scrap Steel Tyres and 230 tons Carriage and Wagon Scrap Steel Axles.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 17th January, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CENTRAL OFFICES IN KUALA LUMPUR FOR THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Under Secretary, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, up to noon of MONDAY, 4th May, 1914, for the construction of New Central Offices, in Kuala Lumpur, for the Federated Malay States Railways.

Plans, specifications and all particulars can be seen at the Office of the Government Architect, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, any day, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

Tenders must be endorsed as above and must be accompanied by a deposit of $100·00 which will be returned to all tenderers after the signing of the contract; this deposit is liable to forfeiture should a Tender be withdrawn.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish approved security to the amount of $10,000·00, before signing the contract.

The Government estimate for the work on which Tenders are being called is $508,000·00 Straits Currency.

The Government of the Federated Malay States does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. A. ANTHONY, General Manager & Chief Engineer, Federated Malay States Railways.

General Manager's Office, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, 15th January, 1914.


WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.


NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ll," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

## AMUSEMENTS


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TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30: 10 P. M.

Success! Success!! Success!!!

MABLE & MALFE

Comedy Duetists & Eccentric Dancers

Acknowledged by packed houses to be the cleverest and smartest duo ever brought to this City. London opinion endorsed by Bombay.

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In a smart and refined entertainment at the Piano. All the best traditions of light Comedy. A la Marguerite Cooper brought before you. A really delightful turn.

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THE QUAKER GIRL

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AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP.

Box Office at MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.


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AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College.


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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sael or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

WANTED—GOOD CABLE JOINTER, used to H. & L. T. Cables. Apply with full particulars of experience, to Box 1967, care of this Paper.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.


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TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

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BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

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OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Cung Chenz period, B. C. 1723, Chinese Ginger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

## WANTED.

GENTLEMAN would like to hear of anyone REQUIRING HORSE EXERCISED morning or afternoon. Reply No. 9111, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—LESSONS on the Piano, for a young child of 7 years. Apply stating Terms to Box 9149, care of the Manager, this Paper.

WANTED.—A Lady COMPANION who can embroider and who is a good musician; Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a Young Englishman Apply Box No. 9148, care of this Paper.

LADY TRAVELLING to England REQUIRES a NURSE as companion and to look after small boy on the voyage home. Half first class fare paid. Box 9150, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 9152, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE AND Co., AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of MATERIALS of old buildings, such as st ne and smithy rooms, and one storied bungalow, situated at Byculla Medical Stores Premises, now leased to Messrs. Rogers, and Co.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned building materials, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1914, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time.)

Further particulars and conditions of sale, will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay. Bombay, 3rd February, 1914.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 A.M. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co. Bombay, 3rd February, 1914.


BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

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Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles, Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate.

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granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases. 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 99.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.


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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

S.S. Bregenz, (Austrian Lloyd's) 2,134 tons Capt. N. Chersich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste (January 15) with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Okhla, (B. I.) 3,435 tons, Capt. S. H. Rufles, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (January 12) via coast ports with a general cargo and S deck passengers.

S.S. Egypt, (P. and O.) 4,207 tons, Capt. F R Summars arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai (January 13) via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chupra, (B. I.) 3,962 tons, Capt. D. Macnulyen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London (December 27) via Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Dumra, (B. I.) 762 tons, Capt. H. F. Minnett, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c. via Karachi with a general cargo 8 cabin and 192 deck passengers.

S.S. City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Capt. W. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 8) via Marseilles with a general cargo and 76 passengers.

S.S. Hopemount, 2,105 tons, Capt. R. Gibson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said (January 13) with ballast.

S S. Ada. 2,488 tons, Capt. G. Mason arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said, (January 17) with ballast.

S.S. Trader, 2,327 tons, Capt. J. T. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (January 17) with ballast.

S.S. Algerian, 2404 tons, Capt J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (January 25) with ballast.

S.S. Austria, (Austrian Lloyd's) 4,872 tons, Capt. M. D. Casulich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (January 10) with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga, 957 tons, Capt. H. M. Cuthbah, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S Southville, 2,265 tons, Capt T. Hedquest, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (January 17) with ballast.

S.S. Lindula, (B. I.) 2,183 tons, Capt A R Handcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban (January 10) with a general cargo 15 cabin and 293 deck passengers.

S.S. Alfeld, 2,479 tons, Capt. A. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (January 21) with a general cargo 3 deck passengers, 1 horse and 1 ostrich.

S.S. Hild, 719 tons, Capt. Yansen, will sail to-day for Bangkok &c. with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

S.S. Begam (Asiatic Line) 2,942 tons, Capt. J. M. Wright, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coastports with a general cargo.

S.S. Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Capt. T. Sagara, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Mormugoa, with a general cargo and the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Fermara, 717 tons, Capt. P. Feathers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, (January 16), with a cargo of candles and pigleal.

H. M. S. Sphinx, Commander George J. Todd, arrived in harbour on Sunday morning from Muscat, which port she left on January 27.

The Italian Gunboat Sebastiano Caboto, Commander Antonio Foshini, sailed yesterday for Colombo, en route to Far East.

### ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
H M S Sphinx ..Comdr Todd .....R N

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Port Said | 3110 | Muses | Italian | | M S N Co |
| B Toro | 1650 | Hicks | | | J F & Co |
| B Bassano | 2762 | Bothall | Hull | 31-1 | J F & Co |
| C & R Vermont | 2722 | Gemmeli | Kobe | 4-2 | W & A G & Co |
| D & E Itria | 3420 | Walsh | M | M & Co | |
| F Chupra | 3954 | Fergnson | Antwerp | 15-2 | M M & Co |
| G Hild | 719 | Salvesen | | F F C & Co | |
| G H R James | 1673 | Mege | Middlesbro | 31-1 | W & A G & Co |
| K Kawachi Maru | 3821 | Christiansen | | N Y K | |
| M Mansuri | 2042 | Gore | Jeddah | 4-2 | T M & Co |
| N Crown | 2740 | Richard | Karachi | 7-2 | W & A G & Co |
| P Pentakota | 2253 | Stewart | | M M & Co | |
| Q Abydos | 1939 | Davis | Mauritius | 31-1 | Bo & A S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaette | 2391 | Vine | Aden | | P & O Co |
| 1 Cairngowan | 2569 | Bund | | W & A G & Co | |
| 2 Habsburg | 2395 | Huber | Trieste | 10-2 | A L S N Co |
| 2 Castalia | 4035 | Mitch H. | L'pool | 31-1 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Prad. Glavic | 3382 | Milon | Genoa | 2-2 | J M & Co |
| 4 Arachon | 2471 | Sergent Philadelphia | | 4-1 | T M & Co |
| 4 Caboto | 2346 | Pelligrini | Venice | Calcutta | 31-1 S N Co |
| 5 Brunton | 2333 | Sharbon | Hull | 13-2 | T M & Co |
| 5 Graz | 2356 | Mandick | Trieste | 1-2 | A L S N Co |
| 6 Chakrata | 3341 | Smith | Antwerp | 29-1 | M M & Co |
| 7 Clan Colquhoun | 3763 | Summers | Antwerp | 10-2 | J F & Co |
| 8 Langton Hall | 2332 | Magill | Dunkirk | 2-2 | K N & Co |
| 9 Kaiserium | 2334 | Fretwerst | Karachi | 10-2 | W & A G & Co |
| 10 & 11 Yeldo | 2958 | Hubor | Karachi | 12-2 | W & A G & Co |
| 10&11 Iran | 4033 | Peabody | Dunkirk | 1-2 | K N & Co |
| 13 Falls of Ochy | 3139 | Murchie | Hull | | K N & Co |
| 14 Dumra | 762 | Minnett | Busreh | 5-2 | M M & Co |
| 15 Glenshiray | 3317 | Johnston | Kobe | 3-2 | T M & Co |
| 16 Queenmoor | 2409 | Taylor | Manchester | 3-2 | W & A G & Co |
| 16 Elswick Manor | 2573 | Glealtes | Dunkirk | 1-2 | W & A G & Co |

H W P D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kawari | 533 | Fakeera | Bo S N Co |
| Saraswati | 443 | Ebarn | Bo S N Co |
| Satrunji | 347 | Goolam | Bo S N Co |

Offside R

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 4198 | Talbot | Hull | N F | P & O Co |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ujina, for Calcutta &c.
" Algerian, for Liverpool &c.
" Dumra, for Busreh &c.
" Okhla, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Ada, for Dunkirk &c.
" Lawoe, for Jeddah.
" Trader, for Dunkirk.
" Southville, for Hull.
" Hopemount, for Antwerp.
" Bregenz, for Trieste &c.

### MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chantala, left London on the afternoon of Jan. 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Namur, arrived in London on the morning of Jan. 31. The same Co's steamer Delta, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of Jan. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 31st ultimo.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Daybreak.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

THE TRANSPORT REWA.—The Karachi Radio office has been in touch with the transport Rewa since 9 p. m. on the 30th ultimo. Radio messages will be accepted up to noon to-morrow.

LAD MANDAL ARTS EXHIBITION.—The Lad Mandal Arts Exhibition will be open to persons of all communities to-morrow between 2 and 5 p. m. (B.T.) for ladies only and 7 and 10 p. m. (B. T.) for all.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mrs. A. E. Powell has resigned from the presidentship of Blavatsky Lodge owing to her stay in England, and in her place the managing committee have elected Mr. Jehangir Sorabji.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (JEWISH DIVISION).—On behalf of the members of the Jewish Brigade an address will be presented to Major R J. Blackham, C.I.E., R.A.M.C., Bar.-at.-Law, honorary general secretary of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, at the premises of the Israelite School, Mazagon, on (Wednesday, to-morrow), at 8-30 a.m.

COTTON-WASTE ON FIRE.—Fire was noticed in a heap of cotton-waste stored in the compound of Girgaum Paper Mills, Girgaum Back-road, at about five o'clock yesterday mo ning. An alarm was given and the fire-engine from the Gowalia Tank Station Fire Brigade extinguished the fire in about half an hour. The cause of the fire is not known. The mill was closed on Saturday evening and was not opened on Sunday. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 4,000.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—A gathering of officers and subordinates in the Road and Building Departments of the Bombay Municipality was held in the Municipal Office to give a farewell address to Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, L.C.E., Superintendent of Roads, who resigned his post to join the Servants of India Society, on Saturday evening. Mr. Bhelwar, Assistant Engineer, took the chair, and a short address was read, describing briefly Mr. Thakkar's honest and hard work, his untiring zeal and capability and complimenting him on his self-sacrifice. Afterwards several speeches were made and Mr. Thakkar was presented with a silver casket.

BOMANJEE PETIT HOSPITAL.—In November 134 patients were admitted to this hospital, 82 of them being free. There was a nett loss for the month of Rs. 5,182 which, says the report, indicates only the result of the actual working of the hospital, and does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Trustees of the Wadia Charity and others, or the interest accruing on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Punchayat. There would be no loss if these were all taken into account. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are uncertain, and the benefits thereof are tenable only for a limited period, the Parsee public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in as large a proportion as they have been doing hitherto.

## BAND PROGRAMME

YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., today :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Triumphal March | Entry of the Boyards | Halvorsen |
| Overture | Crown Diamonds | Auber |
| Excerpts (from) Ballet Egyptien | | Luigini |
| Valse | Die Hydropaten | Gung'l |
| Romance | Simple Aveu | Thome |
| Selection | The Girl from Utah | S. Jones & P. Rubens |
| Three Irish Dances | | John Ansell |

## RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 17-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ... ... | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... ... ... | 8-45 | 13-30 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter class) ... ... | 6-40 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... | 11-30 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | | |
| do. do. for Calcutta ... | | |
| do. do. for Madras ... | | |

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... | 8 50 | 21-0 |
| Gujarat Mail ... | 7-45 | 21-30 |
| Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ... ... ... | 6-55 | 21-45 |

## BOMBAY & THE KIKUYU CONFERENCE.

### A PARSI CHRISTIAN ON R UNION.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH UNION

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union was held on Saturday, Jan. 31st, at 4 p. m. at the Cathedral Boys' High School in Bombay, Mr. N. N. Wadia, the chairman of the Branch, presiding. Captain J. E. G. Festing, R.E., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, presented a short report of the affairs of the Branch during the past year, together with an audited balance sheet, both of which met with approval and were adopted and passed. By special request Captain Festing consented to continue to perform the duties of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer during the coming year, in spite of his transfer from Bombay to Poona. Other officers of the Branch appointed for the ensuing year are as follows :—Chairman and Delegate : Mr. N. N. Wadia, Vice-Chairman, Rev. Father Nicholson, S.S.J.E. and a Working Committee consisting of the same members as last year.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, in proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts referred to the death of Sister Caroline of All Saints and the loss which her Community, and the Mission she had so earnestly worked for had suffered by her removal. He further said : We have to be very thankful that in this Diocese we have a Catholic Bishop in His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay. Those of us who listened to his Lordship in the series of sermons he delivered in the Cathedral during Advent will remember well the emphasis he laid on the doctrine of Apostolic Succession. In his letter to the Diocese in last month's *Diocesan Record* his Lordship stated definitely and distinctly that "We churchmen will remain unalterably firm in our belief that the Episcopate was begun and maintained by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and that the Succession is an essential element in the idea of the episcopate, and that the episcopate and the Succession are parts of our heritage which we may not barter away for any proposed gain or unity or efficiency or economy."

We have also heard lately very much about the Kikuyu Conference controversy that raised a further question about the sacred rite of Confirmation. We churchmen hold, according to the Book of Common Prayer that, "none shall be admitted to the Holy Communion until such time as he is confirmed, or be ready and desirous of being confirmed." If we are to insist on this strictly, with the children of our church then it will be readily admitted that the admission of persons of other denominations to Holy Communion as consecrated according to the rites of our church, was unauthorized. Further, at the Kikuyu Conference one of the provisions made was that all should believe in the Nicene Creed. In this Creed we churchmen repeat our belief in "one Catholic and Apostolic church," in the full sense of believing as we do in the doctrine of Apostolic succession. Do members of other Denominations believe in this Apostolic Succession ? I am told not. Even some of the clergy of our church have said episcopacy is not so essential to a Christian Church. The Dean of Durham is reported to have stated, "A large measure of religious co-operation would be quickly attained if only the Church of England were prepared to recognize that episcopacy is not so essential to a Christian Church that its absence excluded from Christian fellowship." If they deny this belief of ours in the Apostolic Succession, then how can we enter into unity with the other Denominations? On this Doctrine also depends the validity of the Ordination of our priests and deacons, which orders in our Book of Common Prayer are declared to be "necessary in the Church of Christ."

I am glad our Bishop has made it clear in his letter to the Diocese that Ministers of Non-Catholic bodies are not duly authorized ministers of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. There are some of the questions this Kikuyu Conference has raised, and we must be thankful that we have at present in this Diocese a Catholic Bishop who can uphold our Faith. The aim, we are told, at this Conference was for unity of Missions. But we should aim and pray for union in the whole Christian world, not only between our Church and the non-catholic bodies, but also between our Church and the two other main branches of the Catholic Church. Let us beware that in seeking the union of our Church with non-Catholic bodies, we do not create a wider gulf between ourselves and the two other parts of the Catholic Church."

THE WORK OF THE BRANCH.

At the close of the meeting the Ven. Archdeacon Barham addressed a few words to those present, in the course of which he remarked that the small numbers attending a meeting such as this must not be taken as an adequate measure of the work the Branch was doing. They were doing their part to subsidize, by the subscriptions and donations of their members the greater work of the English church union at home. He always himself held that the objects of the Union were such as should recommend themselves to more than one school of thought in the Church of England, if only because it was the object of the Union to obtain and preserve for the church the possession of her own rightful privileges, which were not always accorded her at the hands of those in authority.

A vote of thanks for the use of the room for the meeting, and to the chairman for presiding concluded the proceedings.

SWIZ
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.


## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CAMP.

### FULL NIGHT OUT IN THE OPEN.

ENEMY REPULSED.

The members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles went into camp at Santa Cruz on Saturday, for their annual training. The Corps left Bombay by the 5-32 train, and after being allowed a little time to settle down in their canvas homes, they at once got to work in earnest.

For the first night of the training a full programme, designed to keep the men out in the open all night, and to give them some real soldiering work, had been arranged. Their business was to repel an attack on the camp, and to prepare them for the work, Capt. James, the Adjutant, gave a lecture on the general scheme, and hints to the men as to how best to get through their respective tasks. The men listened attentively, and the workmanlike way in which the operations were carried through showed that they had profited by the lecture.

The general idea of the manœuvres was that an enemy, represented by the cyclists of the Corps, under the command of Capt. Ward and Lieut. Dibbs, had effected a landing near Bhandup on the previous day, and that a movable column was astride the Thana Road near Bhandup, engaged in preventing the enemy from advancing. Another party of the enemy had landed at the head of Manora Creek, and the object of Saturday's march was to prevent them from coming further.

The advance guard, half a company of "G" under Capt. Forbes, moved out at 10 p.m., and marched by Santa Cruz level-crossing and Andheri to the bridge at Komardi, followed by the main guard, with whom the right and left flanking parties marched until clear of Santa Cruz village. The flanking parties then extended, and the main body, comprising half "G" Company, "D" Company and "F" Company, proceeded to Kamardi, One section of "F" Company provided the rear guard and marched in the rear of the transport.

On arrival at Kamardi, "C" Company occupied a position defending the whole of the line up to and including the bridge crossing the creek, while "G" Company lined the main road. At 5-30 a. m. coffee was supplied to the men, and was greatly appreciated, for the night had been exceedingly cold The outposts were also relieved and then strengthened in the anticipation that the enemy would attack at daybreak.

A PATROL CAPTURED.

This anticipation was realised, the enemy attempting to force a passage across the bridge. They found the position too strongly held, however, and retired, after capturing a patrol of "G" Company, and several outposts of "C" and "F" Companies.

The march back, over six miles of country, was accomplished by 10 a.m. on Sunday, and the men, tired with their evening's work, and made ravenously hungry by the night out in the cold, had a hearty breakfast. Sunday was a quiet day in camp, and in the evening Capt. James gave another lecture criticising the march out.

The operations were carried out under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dunlop, and the officers taking part included Capt. James, Capt. Forbes, Capt. Ward, Lieut. Bennett, Lieut. Hunt and Lieut. Dibbs. There were 257 of all ranks engaged.

The cadet companies which did not take part in the night march are also in camp, and supply guards and sentries for the camp during the day time.

Yesterday morning, the Volunteers were engaged in skirmishing in companies, and other ordinary work: and last evening the work was outposts and bridge-building.

To-morrow morning the "protection of a convoy" will be undertaken by the Volunteers, and the work will be done in the presence of the General Officer Commanding On Saturday evening the men will be inspected by the G. O. C.

## BOMBAY BHATIAS

### MEETINGS OF THE TWO FACTIONS.

Two meetings of Bhatias were held on Sunday, one by the orthodox party, who are in the majority, and the other by the seceders, who number about 350, to consider their position. The orthodox Bhatias met in their Mahajanwadi at Kalbadevi and the two subjects they had to discuss were the recent visit to England of Mr. Narotram Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Goverdhands Khatau Makanji and Mr. Tulsidas G. Makanji and the representation sent to the committee of the leaders some time ago to settle certain outstanding questions. The meeting was open to the members of the caste only, but it is reported that the meeting resolved to excommunicate the three Bhatia gentlmen, who had been to England, and postponed the consideration of the other question. The seceders held their meeting in the hall of the Morarji Gocouldas Cloth Market in the same locality. It was a sort of preliminary meeting to appoint provisional office bearers and a committee to frame rules and regulations and to suggest a constitution. Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji was voted to the chair. The first resolution passed at the meeting declared that henceforth they should be designated "the Bombay Bhatia Mahajan," and the speakers, who addressed the meeting on it, stated that its object was to do away with the distinction which had hitherto been made between Cutchhi and Halai Bhatias. Mr. Vasanji Khimji was appointed provisional chirman of the new Mahajan, and other appointments followed.

## THE LUCKNOW WEEK.

The annual Indian Civil Service dinner at Lucknow was a great success. Over a hundred sat down. The Lieut.-Governor presided.

In the cricket match the Civil Service beat La Martiniere by an innings and 132 runs.

## THE WEATHER.

### IMPORTANT RAINFALL NOT LIKELY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 2.

The weather in the extreme North remains unsettled, but there is no definite depression and important rainfall is not likely. Temperature is high in the United Provinces and East Punjab.

Forecast.—A little snow in Kashmir, possibly a few light showers in the Punjab Plains.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2nd FEB., 1914.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Bright no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Arrivals freely.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy and unseasonable.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme North and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess, night temperature is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in Sind and the southern half of Rajputana. Maximum temperature is above normal in the northern half of Rajputana also.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in Kathiawar, but drier in Central India West. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal in Berar, but in excess elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Bengal and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Moderate cloud persists over parts of the Punjab, but no precipitation of importance is likely to occur in the plains in that region.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rain'all since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jask ... | 78·1 | 61·3 | ... | 1·68 |
| Muskat (1st) ... | 76·8 | 64·5 | ... | 0·66 |
| Delhi ... | 80·8 | 54·2 | ... | 0·52 |
| Karachi ... | 79·1 | 62·6 | ... | 0·17 |
| Bhuj ... | 81·9 | 58·1 | ... | 0.03 |
| Dwarka ... | 77·3 | 69·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Verawal ... | 79·1 | 63·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot ... | 83·2 | 54·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para... | 86·0 | 58·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat ... | 86·4 | 60·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 86·8 | 58·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa ... | 85·8 | 51·5 | ... | 0·01 |
| BOMBAY ... | 81·4 | 68·3 | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri ... | 83·1 | 65·1 | ... | ... |
| Mormugao ... | 83·2 | 69·0 | ... | ... |
| Karwar ... | 83·7 | 63·8 | ... | ... |
| Malegaon ... | 89·4 | 54·1 | ... | 0·08 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 87·6 | 56·0 | 0·00 | 0·16 |
| Poona ... | 88·0 | 53·1 | ... | ... |
| Sholapur ... | 90·5 | 64·5 | ... | 0·01 |
| Bijapur ... | 90·5 | 63·1 | ... | 0·24 |
| Belgaum ... | 85·1 | 56·7 | ... | 0·82 |
| Madras ... | 84·5 | 65·1 | ... | 28·73 |
| Bangalore ... | 85·8 | 54·8 | ... | 0·34 |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 2nd February, 1914, was 30·156, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the Anoroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Viceroy will probably visit Rewah in the spring.

Mr. A. A. Meggitt is appointed to be Agricultural Chemist, Assam.

The Hon. Mr. Cathcart has resigned his seat on the Assam Legislative Council.

The spring tour of the Viceroy has not yet been arranged. He may shoot at Gwalior for a few days before returning to Simla.

The Calcutta Light Horse Regimental Orders announce with regret the death of Sergeant H. R. D. Oldham, of the Midnapore Detachment.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Jaipur Durbar of an extension of the Jaipur Railway on metre gauge from Jaipur to Reengus, a distance of 36 miles.

General Sir Ian Hamilton G.C.B.D.S.O., is a guest at Queen's House, Colombo, where he arrived on Saturday, from Aden by the O. L. Otranto.

News has been received in Cawnpore of the death at Glasgow of Mr. William R. Wilson, the first Director of Industries of the United Provinces, who left Cawnpore about a year ago.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the elevation of the Murari Chand College, Sylhet, to the first grade from next July. This will involve the appointment of ten new professors.

Mr. Hugh Mcpherson, Revenue Secretary, Behar and Orissa, will act as Chief Secretary, vice Mr. Robert Nathan, who is proceeding on six months' sick leave this week. Mr. H. Coupland will act for Mr. Mcpherson.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits, Sir Arthur Young, has received by cable the news of the death of his mother, Mrs. Keith Young, the widow of the late Colonel Keith Young, C.B.R.E.

A Poona message says that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's health has much improved and it is understood that he intends rejoining the Public Services Commission when it meets in Bombay on the 9th instant. His heart still continues to be weak.

A meeting of ratepayers and merchants was held at Char-Chaktai on the 26th ult. to protest against the construction of the Chaktai bridge as at present sanctioned, on the ground that the bridge will be too low for the passage of boats.

In a lecture on "Crime in Ceylon," Commissioner, Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, stated the other day that in America, with a population of 90 millions, one in every eleven hundred was a criminal. In India, with a population of about 800 millions, one in every 2,400 was a criminal; and in Ceylon, with a population of about 4 millions, one in every 1,300 was a criminal.

Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, Collector of Cawnpore presided at the distribution of prizes to the girls of the Balika Vidayala, a first-class Hindu Girls' School, which has made considerable progress during the last few years. The chairman dealing with the question of suitable sites for school buildings, observed that in Cawnpore sites cost as much as the whole of school building and if no suitable *Nazul* land was available the committee of the school, which have a large amount of money in hand for the school building, will have to raise additional funds for securing a site.

The Matooga Police, Calombo, produced a Tamil man named Natal, a cooly of Dalkeith estate, before the Police Magistrate of Kalutara on a charge of burning a little boy of about 5 years named Carpia. It appears the little fellow was sickly and helpless at the time his step-father came into the house, and being annoyed at something, the latter took a piece of rubber fixed it to a stick and burnt the little fellow very severely. In consequence he had to be sent to the hospital and was there for some days. The magistrate took non-summary proceedings against the man and remanded him for identification The little fellow was produced in Court and when questioned as to who burnt him pointed out the accused.

Lord Curzon's interest in the All-India Victoria Memorial continues unabated. He keeps a constant watch for pictures that illustrate the land and the history of India and those in accord with the character of the Memorial collection. On behalf of the Trustees he has lately bought five oil paintings. Two are portraits; one of Sir Robert Sherley envoy in the service of the Shah of Persia, where he died in 1628, after visiting on diplomatic missions the Emperor Jehangir at Surat, the courts of Spain, Poland and England; the other of his Circassian wife "Lady Teresia Sherley." The remainder are original landscapes by Thoms Daniell (1749-1840). (1) Waterfall on the Cauvery River, (2) The king's place at Lucknow. (3) River scene in India. These have just reached Calcutta and are now on view at the Victoria Memorial Exhibition, Belvedere.

Referring to the proposed South India Labour Commission, the *Ceylon Observer* says:—"Conditions are, of course, very different in India to what they are in Ceylon, but it is rather surprising the idea of a Labour Commission has not met with more support than it would appear to have, and it seems fairly evident that South India will not yet awhile be able to boast of such a body. The contribution seems very high, and the matter of its proportionate payment is likely to lead to some reluctance to join the scheme. The proposal to relegate Ceylon to the seaboard and inflict retaliatory proposals, should she dare to go outside that district, is rather amusing—in view of South India's previous ignoring of the force she is now anxious to preserve: and if the Department is formed, we trust that it will work amicably with the Ceylon Agency, and recognise that though the industry is in a large labour field, the South Indian planters have not necessarily a monopoly of that labour.


**Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL**

**M. D. & S. R. U. of P.**

**(lately arrived from Europe),**

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

**WATERLOO MANSIONS**

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

*The lighter loaf*

is the loaf made with "Paisley Flour"—the sure raising powder.

Never is bread so deliciously light and digestible as when it is baked in the "Paisley Flour" way.

"Paisley Flour" makes home baking easy; and when the bread comes from your own oven you can be sure it contains nothing unwholesome.

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

*The CURE raising powder.*

Add one part of Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix dry. Recipes for many dainties in every tin.

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**Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers**

**Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Opposite Crawford Market,

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THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

**KAMINIA OIL**

Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

# MARKET REPORTS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 31. BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols... | 76 | 1-16 | |
| do. Rentes... | 87 1-4 | 3-4 | |
| 2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... | 93 | | unchgd |
| do. do. Govt. Securities... | 64 1-2 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... ... | 26 7-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence ... | 26 1-16 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in New York. | 57 1-4 | | unchgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·17 1-2 | | 01 |
| do. do. at Berlin.. | 20·46 1-2 | 0-1 | |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 3-4 | | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate ... | 3 | | since |
| do. Short London Bills ... | 29th | Jan. | |
| 3 month's sight... | 2 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight... | 1 15-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills ... | 2 7-8 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills... | 3 1-8 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 1 1-8 | | 1-4 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans ... | 1 3-8 | | 1-8 |

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchanged.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Bombay Rs.10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

### COTTON.

INDIAN.—
Spot ...Quiet—Easier
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester ... .....
Total Sales ... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 7,000
Mid-Americans ...7·05—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9·50—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·67 —02 | 6·68 —01 | 6·70 —01 |
| **Apl.-May.** | **May-June.** | **June-July.** |
| 6·68 —01 | 6·68 —01 | 6·64 —02 |
| **July-Aug.** | **Aug-Sept.** | **Sept.-Oct.** |
| 6·60 —02 | 6·49 —01 | 6·32 —01 |

NEW YORK.—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 45,000 |
| Receipts at U. S. last year ... | 19,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | ..... |
| Exports to Continent ... | 19,000 |
| Spot Cotton | 12·75unchgd |
| Futures month of March ... | 12·32+05 |
| Futures month of May ... | 12·08+03 |

Advanced on favorable cables and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 12 13-16—1-8
Futures—Month of March. 12·50+05
Futures—Month of May ... 12·56+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight ... ... | 11,510,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply ... | 497,000 |
| East Indian do ... | 248,000 |
| American do ... | 4,515,000 |
| Other do ... | 198,000 |
| Total Sales ... ... | 61,000 |
| East Indian Sales ... | 500 |
| Total Speculation ... | 10,000 |
| Do. Exportation ... | ... |
| East Indian Export ... | ... |
| Do. Indian Stock ... | 18,000 |
| Do. Forwarded Consumer ... | 1,200 |
| Do. Actual Exports ... | ... |
| Do. Week's Imports ... | 1,000 |
| Do. Speculation ... | ... |
| American Afloat ... ... | 220,000 |
| East Indian ... ... | 9,000 |
| Total Afloat ... ... | 355,000 |

MANCHESTER, Jan. 31.
Grey shirtings 41-42in. 38 yds. 16 by 15 8 8 1-2
" " 44in. 33 38 1-2 yds. 9lbs 9 1 1-2
White " 40-44in. 40 yds. 18 square 10 3
" Nainsooks 43in 19 yds. 22 by 21 6 9 1-2

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .....
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ... 35 5-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... .....
New South Wales ... .....

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... No sellers.
Barletta Russo ... Dull

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— do
Do. Name of Ports— ... do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Nearest value.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-8+3-8
Do. Months— ...Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ...46 9unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...London—Value —Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—42 3-8+3-8
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg—Sellers. Firmer

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market...£6-1-3+0-1-3 Feb.-March—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality,) ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ... 3 1—1-2d. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—C & F India double bags. 12 9 unchanged.
Do. Months of Shipments. April-August—Sellers.
Tone—Moderate business at about previous rates.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments ...March—Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 2 1-2—1d.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers. 9 5—1- d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Easier on relations. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 3 3-4 - 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ... ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
C & F Bombay ... ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value—Dull.
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Still idle. Nothing doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2nd, 1914.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. Rs. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Boxes Bullion | Rs. 3,07,200 | Freeman tle. | National Bank |

### EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th Jan., 1914.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ... | 36 | 43,446 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry ... | 42 | 49,371 |

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. | 7 p.c. |
| Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. | 6 p.c. |
| Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. | 7 p.c. |

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 28 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—
We have no change to report in this market. Rates are steady but there is little business doing.
We quote—
T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward ...1s. 4 7-32 March
Do. France Ready ...171
Do. Marks " ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...139 1-4
Shanghai do. ...187 1-2
Japan do ...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement and declined 1-16 early in the day and remained unchanged to the close with a moderate business doing.
We quote—
Cash ...Rs. 95 12 0
Settlement ...Rs. 95 11 0

BULLION :—
On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 down for ready and forward at 26 7-16 and 26 1-4 respectively. The local market opened easier, but has remained quiet but steady during the day.
We quote—
English Bar Gold ...Rs. 23 15 9
Australian Gold ...Rs. 23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold ...Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ...Rs. 67 4 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 67 0 0
2nd Settlement ...Rs. 66 11 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ...Rs. 76 10 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 76 6 0
2nd Settlement ...Rs. 76 1 0

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—
GRUNING AND Co:—"Declined encourages business. The feeling here is not bearish."
HORNBY HEMELRYK:— "With patience think the bulls will succeed. Go on buying at every decline."
WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Better tone in our market. Spinners calling cotton largely. Some Continental buying of New Crop. Very little for sale." New York:—"Market very steady despite Wall Street selling."
On Saturday the American markets closed 3 to 5 points higher. The local market opened quiet at Rs. 286 for good Broach and declined during the early part of the day to Rs. 285 1-4. Fine Khamgaon Akola March was done at Rs. 241. At Colaba there was little enquiry and prices gave way further, the tone at the close being irregular.
For ready cotton there was only a moderate demand at easier prices.
QUOTATIONS :—

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | ... | 289-90 | Mar. |
| Good M. G. Broach | ... | 283-4 | " |
| Fine Wardha Hinganghat | ... | 265 | " |
| " " Nagpur | ... | 262 | " |
| " " Yeotmal | ... | 255 | " |
| " " Dhamangaon P. | ... | 249 | " |
| " " Khamgaon Akola | ... | 240 | " |
| " " Amraoti | ... | 242-3 | " |
| " " Khandeish | ... | 220 | " |
| F. G. " Khandeish | ... | 211 | " |
| Fine " Muthia | ... | 215 | " |
| " " Bengal | ... | 211 | " |
| F. G. Bengal | ... | 202-3 | " |

LIVERPOOL :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Dull. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 10,000 |
| Total Imports | ... | 1,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April | April-May |
|---|---|---|
| 6·70 +02 | 6·71 +01 | 6·69 +01 |
| **May-June** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** |
| 6·69 +01 | 6·65 +01 | 6·61 +01 |
| **Aug.-Sept.** | **Sept.-Oct.** | **Oct.-Nov.** |
| 6·50 +01 | 6·34 +02 | 6·25 new position |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steadier. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
May ... Rs. 8 12 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 8 14 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c.... Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutni ... Rs. 45 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 3 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 3½ 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 47 8 0
Small ... Rs. 46 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 0 0

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is Steady. We quote :—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 9 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 15 0 R.T.

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... | | 1,555 |
| Bank of India ... | | 65 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | | 60 |
| Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ... | | 15 |
| Eastern Bank ... | | 75 |

MILL SHARES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance ... | | 815 |
| Bombay United ... | | 487 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C.... | pref | 174 1-2 |
| | ord. | 224 |
| Bombay Burma T. C. ... | | 900 x.d. |
| Crecent ... | | 115 |
| Currimbhai ... | | 231 1-4 |
| Colaba Land ... | | 1,465 |
| David ... | | 477 1-2 |
| Fazulbhai ... | | 442 1-2 |
| Kohinoor ... | | 755 |
| Khatau Makanji ... | | 1,380 x.d. |
| Manockji Petit ... | | 1,960 |
| New Great Eastern ... | | 222 1-2 |
| Nagpur ... | | 1,855 |
| Swadeshi ... | | 1,477 1-2 |
| Standard ... | | 1,152 1-2 |
| Treacher and Co ... | | 480 |
| Tata I. & S. Co. ... | qrd | 76 1-2 |
| | def | 136 |

PRESSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indian Cotton ... | | 130 x.d. |
| New Berar ... | | 505 x.d. |
| New Mofussil ... | | 805 v.d. |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tapti ... | | 577 1-2 |
| Sara Sirajgunj Ry ... | | 25 |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry... | | 685 |
| Dhond-Baramati Ry ... | | 116 |
| Central Provinces Ry ... | | 118 x.d. |
| Bombay S N Co. ... | | 225 c.d. |
| Shivrajpur ... | | 22 1-2 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | 19,962 | Bales. |
| Wheat | ... | 9,593 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | 1,886 | " |
| Rapeseed | ... | 32 | " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | 8,844 | " |
| Poppyseed | ... | Nil | " |
| Groundnuts | ... | 7,305 | " |
| Castorseed | ... | 5,880 | " |
| Rice | ... | 3,750 | " |
| Myrabollams | ... | 1,645 | " |
| Cottonseed | ... | 15,250 | " |
| Mowrasedd | ... | 27 | " |
| Gram | ... | 489 | " |
| Jowar | ... | 2,630 | " |
| Maize | ... | Nil | " |
| Barley | ... | 140 | " |

## BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the report by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the half-year ended on 31st December, 1913:—
Money was in good demand throughout the half-year, the Bank's advances averaging over a crore of rupees more than in 1912.
The bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab had only an indirect effect in Bengal, but there was a heavy demand for money to finance the high priced jute crop and on several occasions severe pressure was experienced. The bank rate was raised by successive steps from 3 to 7 per cent; the average for the half-year being 5·331 per cent.
The net profits at head office and branches amounted to Rs. 15,63,526-3-7 which, with Rs. 5,19,649-11-1 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 20,83,175-14-8. This sum the directors disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax, Rs. 10,00,000; in payment of a bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to the shareholders free of income tax, Rs. 4,00,000; transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 3,00,000; transferred to gratuity and pension fund, Rs. 50,000 carried forward to profit and loss account of the current half-year, Rs. 3,33,176-14-8. Total Rs. 20,83,175-14-8
During the half-year Sir F. G. Dumayne, Mr. R. G. Monteath and Mr. W. O. Grazebrook, resigned their seats as directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. H. C Begg, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co, the Hon. Mr. A. M Monteath, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., and Mr. E. H. Bray, of Messrs Grindlers Arbuthnot and Co,
The usual half-yearly statements of accounts and report of the auditors are also published.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th Jan. 1914, as compared with the statement of 20th Dec. 1913 :—

| Liabilities. | Dec. 20. Rs. a. p | Jan. 27. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up ... | 20000000 0 0 | 20000000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund. | 19100000 0 0 | 19100000 0 0 |
| Public Deposit at Head Office, &c... | 25856654 2 2 | 27720663 4 4 |
| Other Deposits, &c..... | 186243067 0 5 | 178947269 11 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c ... | 109 077 2 7 | 834271 10 10 |
| Sundries ..... | 1265945 9 4 | 1382610 15 9 |
| | 253561743 14 6 | 247984815 10 0 |
| Assets. | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. |
| Govt. Securities ..... | 18348435 0 0 | 18048280 0 0 |
| Other authorized Investments ..... | 10328298 0 0 | 10308568 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities ... | 41154929 15 1 | 43437856 1 6 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. | 66641694 15 0 | 64752043 1 5 |
| Bills discounted, &c ..... | 26294599 12 0 | 25437967 4 6 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 1167292 10 9 | 1333550 11 0 |
| Bullion ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dead Stock ... | 2433435 13 5 | 2465031 1 1 |
| Stamps ..... | 15410 2 7 | 15233 5 6 |
| Sundries ..... | 669199 14 5 | 662888 12 7 |
| | 163308903 3 5 | 166461423 5 7 |
| Cash, &c. at Head Office | 85533965152 | 81523392 4 5 |
| Cash, &c., at Branches ... | | |
| | 253193 49 9 8 | 247984815 10 0 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Govt. Balance at Head Office ..... | 10,52,094 | Increase. |
| Do. at Branches ... | 8 11,914 | Do. |
| Other Deposits ... ..... | 72,95,798 | Decrease. |
| Post Bills ..... | 2,61,806 | Do. |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's Investments ... .. | 3 19 885 | Decrease. |
| Loans..... | 22,82,927 | Increase. |
| Accounts of Credit ..... | 18,89,651 | Decrease. |
| Mercantile Bills ..... | 8 56,632 | Do. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 15,39,712 | Do. |
| Cash at Branches ..... | 34,40,343 | Do. |

Percentage 39·02

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 24th Jan. 1913, as compared with the statement of 31st Jan. 1913 :—

| Liabilities. | Jan. 24. Rs. | Jan. 31 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 10000000 | 10000000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 10600000 | 10600000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | 20017295 | 18498417 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ..... | | |
| Other Deposits..... | 93602046 | 98288599 |
| Post Bills ..... | 7633 | 7633 |
| Sundries ..... | 2888696 | 2059907 |
| | 136315670 | 139454556 |
| Assets. | | |
| Govt. Securities ..... | 22093933 | 21889055 |
| Other authorised Securities ..... | 352147 | 307144 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ..... | 23275116 | 22745055 |
| Loans, on do. do.... | 33818153 | 34445734 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ..... | 18467291 | 18707725 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 273601 | 273601 |
| Stamps ..... | 7509 | 7385 |
| Bullion ..... | 837969 | 829297 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | 846178 | 1129249 |
| Sundries ..... | 255507 | 230327 |
| Cash ..... | 36028166 | 39889984 |
| Rupees..... | 136315670 | 139454556 |

## HONGKONG COTTON REPORT.

MESSRS. POLISHWALLA AND KOTHVAL.

HONGKONG, Jan. 16.

Since the issue of our last report, on the 3rd inst. our market has experienced one of those sudden outbursts of feverish activity which from time to time present themselves meteoric fashion.
Immediately after the departure of the last mail, all indications pointed to another period of dullness and inactivity, but one or two importers showing a disposition to make substantial reductions managed to sell some 8,000 bales at a decline of fully dols 3 to dols 4 per bale. This led other dealers to enter the market, and as one contract followed another, the movement soon assumed large proportions, the importers being equally as keen to dispose of as much of their stocks as the dealers were to make purchases.
The total business thus effected amounts to about 20,000 bales the bulk of which consists of No. 10s suitable for Yunnan, and while it cannot be said that the whole of such business has been entirely speculative, there can be no doubt that quite a fair proportion was of a speculative nature, being entered into in anticipation of better prospects after the Chinese New Year.
The opinion that these large sales have not been effected to meet a legitimate demand is further strengthened by the poor deliveries during the past fortnight, and which, such as they were, were entirely for the Yunnan market, the other consuming districts hardly moving any goods at all :
The market closes steady. with very slight advances in few instances from the lowest rates recorded.
It is reported that very heavy purchases have been made in Bombay on the receipt of news of an active China market.
Total sales 20,000 bales.
Unsold stocks 24,000 bales.
Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive, 48,000 bales.
Arrivals.—The extra steamers, Inaba Maru and China, from Bombay, and steamer Lovats from Calcutta have brought in 6,550 bales for Hongkong and 3,500 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports etc. 5,000 bales.
Local Mill.—Sales about 500 bales, 10s, 12s, and 16s at dols. 123, dols 127 1-2, and dols 135 respectively.
Shanghai.—This market also was most active during the period under review, our advices being to the effect that the total trade done runs into tens of thousands, both of Bombay Yarn and local product.
Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows. 300 bales Yellow Chose No 20 at dols 1,500 bales Setsu No. 20 at dols 153, and 100 bales 3 horse No. 16 at dols 147.
Raw Cotton Bengal.—No sales, Chinese 300 (small) bales at dols. 31.50 to 32.50. Stock Bengal 2,000 bales and Chinese 700 bales. Quotation, Bengal at dols 26 todols. 28 and Chinese at dols. 3, to dols. 32.50 per picul.

## PAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Jan. 1914, on 1827·99 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ... | Rs. 186000 | Rs. 420000 | Rs. 7000 | Rs. 613000 |
| Or per mile of Rly. ... | 101 | 230 | 4 | 335 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year ... | 1 327210 | 4879033 | 93188 | 8241327 |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 345310 | 5299038 | 97188 | 8854327 |
| Comparison... | | | | |
| Total for cor. week of previous year ... | 1 202005 | 457839 | 6360 | 636704 |
| Per mile of Rly. do... | 111 | 250 | 4 | 365 |
| Total to corresponding date do... | 7 328742 | 5838736 | 255113 | 9381276 |

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 53,704
Do. to date ... " 5,26,949

## DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 2.

FOR LONDON.
Mantura s—9 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 cases cotton curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 17 cwts cardamoms, E Mahomed; 5 casks chutney, D D Framji and Co; 15 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 22 hogsheads, 6 casks, 1 case, chutney, 5 cwts Bombay ducks, N K Jassawalla; 160 cwts mica, Turner Jones and Co; 37 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 29 cwts waste rubber, Cox's Shipping Agency; 16 bales woollen carpets, 7 cases haberdashery (Indian), King King and Co; 25 cwts bees wax, 4 bales hair, J M Rahimtoola; 23 bales goat skins, 43 bales cowhides, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales cowhides, 5 bales goat skins, M J. Joomabhoy and Co; 200 cwts cashew nuts, M Jaferbhoy; 20 cases opium, P and O S N Co.
FOR VALLETTA.
Mantura s—30 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR MALTA.
Mantura s—10 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Mantura s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.
FOR HULL.
Badminton s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 1,040 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co.
Falls of Archy s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Clan Colquhoun s—100 cwts gum olibanum, 51 cwts gum arabic, J Narbheram and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Siberia s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, H. Maganlal.
Braunton s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, S Syndicate.
Braunton s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 4,955 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimji; 6,000 cwts cottonseed. L Dreyfus and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

## DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 2.

Steamer Porto Said from Genoa, Agents, M Italiana—1,499 bundles 4,712 barrels 5,258 crates 315 casks flooring tiles, 60 slabs 19 cases marbles, 10 cases 15,483 pieces marble tiles, 25 cases corals, 10 cases sulphate of quinine, 5 bundles goat skins, 40 bales skins 58 bags gum, 3 packages gum arabic 556 packages gum insense, 59 cases vermouth, 26 cases 1 package 1 cask wine, 277 cases 36 drums 5 barrels colour, 69 cases 2 bales paper, 25 cases olive oil, 220 bags almonds, 2 bags nutmegs, 3 bags rice, 12 chests chess, 13 cases provision 2 cases salted fish, 85 cases sterilised milk, 1 case seed, 800 bags cummin seed, 1 case soap, 23 cases loaf sugar, 134 cases cotton goods, 3 bales woollen goods, 6 bales twist, 134 bales cotton yarn, 14 bales 7 cases silk waste yarn, 18 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 case silk goods.
Steamer Dumra from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co—10 cases ghee, 29 bags seed, 3,736 baskets wetdates, 522 bags 3 cases dry dates, 15 bundles specie.
Steamer Barjora from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co.—15 bundles cowhides, 17 bundles sheep skins, 85 bundles skins, 34 bundles goat skins, 100 bags 21 bundles gum, 22 bundles 7 jottas asafotida, 66 bundles salted fish, 4 bundles sharkfins, 3 cases 169 bags almond, 240 bags almonds kernels, 74 bags raisins, 14 bags gatts, 26 bags 13 bundles attari, 4 bags pistas, 1143 bags 250 bundles dry dates, 3,920 baskets wet dates, 15 cases milk, 1 bag poppyseed, 46 bags sajeera, 99 bundles cotton raw, 5 bundles wool raw, 38 bundles 1 package specia, 3 tins pearls.

## WAGES IN THE PUNJAB.

UPWARD TENDENCY MAINTAINED.

A report has just been issued by the Punjab Government, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, on the survey of wages taken in the province in December 1912. A preliminary survey was taken three years earlier, and the result of the later and regular survey generally confirm those of the earlier one. It is known to everyone that there was a remarkable rise in wages during the decade preceding 1909, as anticicipated this rise continued in regard to almost all classes of labour during the three years that separated the two surveys. In regard to urban labour rates show an increase in all classes, except brass, copper, and bell metal workers. Curiously enough the Lahore urban rates for unskilled labourers, carpenters, and masons are very little higher than the rural rates, and except in the case of unskilled labourers, are lower than in Multan. Rural rates have generally risen, except in Ferozepore, where they have fallen, and in Lyallpur where they have remained stationary. An increasing tendency to substitute cash for grain wages is observed, 58 per cent. of the reporting villages giving purely cash wages as compared with 49 per cent. three years earlier, but there are still a few villages from which purely grain wages are reported. Estimating the wages of ploughmen was the most difficult part of the enquiry. In about 68 per cent. of the selected villages ploughmen are paid monthly wages; elsewhere they are paid a share of the harvest they produce. Settlement Officers give the following estimates of the annual wages of ploughmen :—Lahore district, Rs. 132; Ferozepore and Amritsar, Rs. 96; Sialkot, Rs. 97, Gujarat, Rs, 89; Gujaranwala, Rs. 49. In the last case it is evident the value of the supplements received has been omitted from the estimate. Since 1909 prices of all the principal food grains have fallen slightly, but there is no likehood of their falling much below the present level. It is observed that the Punjab rates for rural labour in districts adjoining the United Provinces are generally somewhat higher, than the similar rates across the border, and outside the Ambala Division, and especially in the Central Punjab rates for all classes of labour are much higher than in the United Provinces. In regard to urban labour, a carpenter in Lahore in 1909 got 14 to 18 annas a day; in 1912, he averaged 17 annas in Amritsar, he got from 16 to 20 annas, and in Multan he got 20 annas. Cotton weavers who in 1909 made 3 1-2 to 5 annas a day in Lahore, could, three years later, demand 5 to 8 annas and in Amritsar their pay has risen from 4 to 6 annas. General unkilled labour was paid 5 1-2 to 7 annas in Lahore in the former year and 6 to 8 in the latter. In regard to rural areas eight annas a day appears to be about the maximum for unskilled labour, and five and six annas are more common; carpenters frequently draw 16 to 20 annas a day, and so do blacksmiths and masons, and blacksmiths are usually paid a share of the harvest.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| BANKS. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank Ltd | 100 | 100 | 18 p.c | 34·od |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 280 |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 13 " | 1570 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 64½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 14 " | 16·0x |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1440 |
| Bank of Rangoon ... | 100 | 100 | 7 " | 90 |
| Bank of Bardia ... | 100 | 50 | 7 " | 57 |
| Credit Bank of India Ld ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab National Bank ... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 170 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | 20 | 6½ | 7 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 10 p.c | £29 |
| Eastern Bnk ... | £10 | £ 4 | 4 " | 7½ |
| Mercantile Bank (a) | 25 | 12·10 | 8 " | £2¾ |
| Do. (b) | 25 | 12·10 | 8 " | £2¼ |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | dl25 | dl.12£ | £ 4 | £80 |
| National Bnk of India ... | 25 | 12½ | 12½ " | 610 |

### SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 805 |
| Alliance ... | 1000 | 100 | ... | 50 |
| Bezar Mfg ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 100 |
| Bombay Dyeing and M Co ... | 250 | 150 | 15 | 680 |
| Bombay United ... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 480 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 245 |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 1885 |
| China ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 520 |
| Chha Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 425 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 80 | 1407½ |
| Coronation Mill ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 250 |
| Connaught ... | 300 | 200 | ... | 175 |
| Coorla ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 600 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 20 | 110 |
| Currimbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 221½ |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 250 |
| David ... | 450 | 250 | 10 | 465 |
| Emperor Edward. ... | 500 | 500 | 10 | 425 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 140 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ... | 200 | 200 | 6 | 175 |
| Fazulbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 486½ |
| Framji Petit ... | 1000 | 1 00 | 45 | 1400 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 310 |
| Gold Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 440 |
| Hindustan ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 520 |
| Howard and Bullough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 575 |
| Hyderabad ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1325 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 80 |
| Indian Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 375 |
| Indo-China Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 900 |
| James Greaves ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 175 |
| Jamshed Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 5 | 87 |
| Jivraj Balco ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 400 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Khandesh ... | 1000 | 650 | 25 | 825 |
| Khatow Makanjee... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 1265 |
| Kohinoor ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 745 |
| Leopold ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakshmi Cotton ... | 1000 | 900 | yr. 100 | 1100 |
| Madras United ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 2015 |
| Madhavji Dharamsay ... | 500 | 400 | 6 | d 1065 |
| Manockji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 1980 |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 1700 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 250 | 250 | ... | ... |
| Mysore Spinning... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | ... |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | 6 | 215 |
| New City of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 35 | 985 |
| Phœnix ... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 145 |
| Presidency ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 700 |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 250 |
| Sholapur ... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 4300 |
| Shri Mahalaxmi ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 60 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1150 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 85 |
| Swan... ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 252 |
| Swadeshi ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1475 |
| Textile ... ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1170 |
| Vishnu Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | Nil | 430 |
| do ... | 500 | 500 | Nil | 620 |
| Western India ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 475 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ... | 100 | 100 | 5 p. c. | 150 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld ... | 100 | 20 | 5 " | 7 |
| Bamankua ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 3 |
| Back Bay Bath ... | 50 | 50 | 3 p. c. | 35 |
| Badham Pile... | 70 | 70 | 7 p. c. | 92

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## BOXING AT SECUNDERABAD.

### NINTH DIVISIONAL TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 2.

In the final of the 9th Divisional Boxing Tournament, the following were the winners:—Open Middle Weights: Gr. Masters, R.F.A., beat Gr. Lynch, R.F.A.

Open Heavy Weights:—Lce.-Cpl. Miles, K.L.I., beat Pte. Ryan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Novices' Light Welter Weights:—Pte. Johnson, 7th Dragoons, was knocked out by Pte. Graham, Royal Inniskillings.

The 2nd round Novices' Feather Weights:—Pte. Shergold, K.L.I., beat Pte. Campbell, R.D.F.

Open Bantan Weights, final:—Pte. Burns, Loyal North Lancs. beat Pte Duggan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Novices' Welter Weights:—Pte. Fillier, R.I.F., beat Pt. O'Brien, R.D.F.

Open Light Weights:—Pte. Harris, K. L. I., beat Gr. Humphries, R.H.A.

Novices' Middle Weights:—Pte. Williamson, R.I.F., beat Pte. Chater, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Open Welter Weights:—Pte. Connor, L.N.L., beat Pte. Peduzzie, L.N.L.

Novices' Light Weights:—Pte. Graham, R.I.F., beat Pte. Bamforth, R.F.A.

Open Feather Weights:—Gr. Saddler, R.H.A., beat Pte. Byrne, R.D.F.

In a 6-round contest Gr. Masters, R.F.H. beat Lce.-Cpl. Miles, K.L.I., thus winning the rubber in five fights.

The Best Regiment Cup was won by the Loyal North Lancs, the runners up being the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

## CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Football Club held to-day, the following new officers were elected:—Rugby Captain, H. W. Thomas; Vice-Captain, J. W. G. Horne; Association Captain, S. C. B. Lee; Vice-Captain, H. M. Sherman; Hockey Captain, J. C. Sewell; Vice-Captain, W. N. Gurdon.

The new set of rules was passed. The principal of them is one preventing the lending of a ground for charity matches on more than three occassions during a season and permitting the rugby, association and hockey sections to elect their own respective selection committees.

## LAVER HOCKEY CUP FINAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS]

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 2.

In the final for the Laver Hockey Cup Tournament open to all India, the King's Light Infantry beat the 7th Dragoons by 3 goals to nil The Dragoons were favourites up to the final, but the K. L. I. showed much superiority of form and easily won.

## BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

### PROSPECT OF THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION.

A meeting was held at Green's Restaurant last night to consider the question of holding a dog show this year, as in the past few years. Little interest has been evinced in the show as yet, and there was only a small attendance at last night's meeting.

Mr. W. Lee, the hon. secretary, reported on the present position, and said he was expecting replies from supporters of the show to whom he had written, and would call another meeting on receipt of those replies.

The balance-sheet for the year 1913 was placed before the meeting, and showed, though the show was a success so far as the number of entries were concerned, it was not successful otherwise, and there was a deficit of Rs. 116, of which Rs. 48 was carried over from 1912. Owing to the poor financial position at the commencement of 1913, it was only after Rs. 250 had been promised that sanction to hold the show was given; and of this only Rs. 150 was collected.

## LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### BOXING FATALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following news, later than the mail, is taken from the Australian papers:—

San Francisco, Jan. 18.

During a boxing match between Phillip Shindler and Charles Kirkby at Santa Rosa yesterday, Shindler was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. He died subsequently, and Kirkby was arrested.

### BILLIARDS.

London, Jan. 18.

The billiard match between Gray and Reece was concluded last night, when the former ran out a winner by 1,577 points. The full scores were:—Gray, 18,000; Reece (received 2,000), 16,423.

You should roll

up your own cigarettes, then you will know what is inside them.

Always use *fresh*, cool tobacco and roll it in the "A.G." Paper. You will find that your own cigarettes will smoke cooler, last longer, and they will cost you less—*much less*. But insist on

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

No other is so fine or so good.

*Sold everywhere.*


## BOMBAY RACES.

### ENTRIES FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

The following are the entries for the eighth extra meeting at Mahaluxmi next Saturday:—

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

R K Sirdar Sing and Mr A S Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged)
Mr Welman's b e g North (6 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch e g Forfeit (aged)
Mr R R S's b e h Kempion (5 years)
Mr R R S's b e g Smith (4 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Flying Fish (5 years)
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (aged)
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e m Wayward and Wild (aged)
H H Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady A (5 years)

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-malik (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Rashad (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (3 years)
Messrs A K Dakayel and A A Makanji's g a h Grey Ghost II 13-3 (aged)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years)
Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King 13-3 (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h Mexico 13 2 1-2 (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass g a h Bhatty Chief (4 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam 14 (aged)
Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (aged)
Mr A A Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya (5 years)
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years)
Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (6 years)
Mr Zaid bin Mahomeds ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years)
Mr Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years)
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (5 years)
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years)
Mr J C Smith's b a h Last Chance (aged)
Mr H J Mahomeds g a h Welcome (aged)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R K Sirdar Singh and Mr A S Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged)
Mr A W Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass ch e g Forfeit (aged)
H H Jam Saheb's br aus h Starborn (4 years)
Mr R R S's bl aus g Keerit (aged)
Mr R R S's b aus m Tartania (4 years)
Mr R R S's b e h Kempion (5 years)
Mr Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years)
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Bachelors Knot (aged)
Mr Homi P Billimoria's b e g Hopner (aged).

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Nawab Najab Ali Khans g a h Ben Hur 13 2 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebery 13 3 1-2
Messrs A K Dakayel and A A Makanjis g a h Grey Ghost II 13 3
Mr Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13 3 1-4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 13 1 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Sweden 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h Tenebreuse 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Solar Star 13 3 3-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2
Major J G Greig's b a g Castaway 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr T Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13 2 1-4
Mr Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13 3 1-2
Capt S J Donavan's b a h Burg 13 2 1-2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot 13 3.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Economy 13 3 3-4
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg 13 3 1-2.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hercules 13 3 1-2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 13 3 1-2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13 3 3-4.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13 3 1-2.
Mr. S A Wahed's g a h Vindication 13-2 3-4.
Mr. Abdoola Faras bl a h Progress 14 0
Mr. Abdoola Faras g a h Columbus 13 2 1-4.
Mr. Abdoola Faras ch a h Durban 13 2 3-4.
Mr A Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13 3 1 4
Mr A Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13 3 1-2
Mr A D Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13 3 1-2
Mr G R Valimahomed's g a h Decoration 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Balkan Prince 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Osman Pasha 13 3 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Baltic 13 2 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Battle 13 2 1-2
Mr Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot 13 2 1-4
Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar 14-0
Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13 2 1-2
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Saidan 13 3 1-2
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 13 3 1-2
Mr M H Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond 13 3 1-4
Messrs M H Sharaballi's and D S Mehta's g a h Old China 13 2 3-4
Mr Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 13 3 1-2
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia 14 0
Mr Hassan Madar's b a h Mars 13 3 3-4
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdulla Mana's ch a h Jack London 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdulla Mana's g a h Young Mooreed 13 3 1-4
Mr R J Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13-2
Mr A R H Mahomed's g a h Aflatoon 13 1 1-2
Mr E Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13 1 1-2
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13 3 1-2
Major F B Prideaux's ch a m Bahrain Girl 14-0
Major F B Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi 13 3 1-4

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Thakore Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13 1 1-4
Capts S S Hayne and H E Crozier's ch a h Aden 13 3 1-2
Major J H M Davie's b a h Little King 13 3 1-2
Mr A W Essa's ch a h Safi 13 3
Mr Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb 13 1 1-4
Mr Shaik Esmail's b a h Bezar Beg 14 0
Messrs N Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's g a h Flying Bird 13 3
Messrs Yacoob Sowdany and Kasam Javeri's b a h Turkish General 13 3
Mr G H G Ali's g a h President 13 2 1-2
Mr K B Sorabjee's b a h Alwar 13 3 3-4
H H Jam Saheb's g a h Lucifer 13 3 1-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan 13 2
Mr R R S's b a h Red Wood 13 2 1-4
Capt E B Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0
Mr A A Rehman's g a h Good Evening 13 2 1-4
Mr P R Naik's g a h Agent 13 2 1-2
Messrs A R Dakeel and A A Mahomed's b a h Mulberry 13 3.
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Sayaar 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali Khalaf's ch a h Afreen 14 0
Mr Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13 3
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's g a h Timoor 13 3 3-4
Messrs Mahmood Shirazi and Yas Khadayer's b a h Conspirator, 14-0
Messrs Mahomed Ablani and Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Antonio 13 3
Messrs Shaik Kassum and S A Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13 2 1-4
Messrs Dara Cowasjee and N Begmahomed's, g a h Quality 13-2 3-4
Mr T Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13 3
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder 14 0
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Rudas 13 3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's g a h Good Star 13 3 1-2
Mr Alwan Mahomed's b a h Meteor 13 2 1-2
Mr Esmail Jurge's g a h Ambassador 13 3 1-4
Mr Pitt's b a h Monitor 13 2 3-4
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and A R Dakeel's ch a h Airem 13 3 3-4
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid 14
Mr Yodha Miskur's ch a h Puma 13 3 1-2
Mr Mirza Hoosein's g a h Nayel Pasha 13 1 3-4
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's g a h Sayel 13 1 3-4
Mr Elia Abdool Noor's b a h Vudhia 13 2 1-2
Mr Mujeed Abdool Rehmani's g a h Pepul 13 3
Mr Sahim Suffa's b a h Lotus 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Bosahan's b a h Mishari 13 3 3-4
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Saidan 13 3 1-2
Mr Heath's ch a h Abundance 13 3 3-4
Messrs Ebrahim Kadam and Hoosein Kadam's g a h Emigrent 13 2
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's ch ah Vulture 13 3 1-4
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Rojh Allah 13 3 1-4
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's g a h Bismarck 14
Juma bin Abdoola's b a h Sir Tabib 13 3 3-4
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Engine 14
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis 13 3 1-2
Mr Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent 13 2 1-4
Mr Mahomed Mana's g a h Hongkong 13 3 1-4
Mr Lafta bin Sultan's ch a h Jingle 14
Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13 3 1-4
Mr Syed Rashi's b a h English Spot 13 2 1-4
Mr Helmi Effendi's bl a h Black Sea 13 2 1-2

## BOMBAY HUNT.

### A LONG AND FAST RUN.

A field of fifty people met the Master at Sahar Hill on Sunday, among whom were three ladies.

Mr. Lord was acting Master and Mr. Ash hunted the pack in the absence of Colonel Dunlop, whom the Field met on their return at the head of his regiment which had been out all night on manœuvres as the commencement of their annual training.

As soon as all the Field had struggled up to the meet, a move was made over Sahar Hill, and before long hounds found a jack on the far slope, which led them at a good pace towards Chackla. A short check occurred near the pipe, but the pack were soon under way again towards the Andheri Road, but unfortunately the line took them straight up to the wire enclosure and so impetuous was their course that they managed to scramble through the close netting, and by the time the Field had turned a short corner, most of the pack had got through the far side, and to save the few left in from straining through a few of the Field stayed to lift them out. They quickly joined those which had been whipped off the wire, and the pack moved splendidly across the intervening country to the Backwater. The jack having taken this straight, the hounds were quickly across, and through the plantation beyond out on to the Vehar Road, and reached the pipe line before anything came to check them. Here the jack had turned along for a means of crossing. Without wasting a moment the pack carried the line over the pipe further down, and then ensued a good smart run to the small hill, which has so often helped the jack to gain distance by circling round it and breaking away when chance has offered for the Horse Shoe Valley.

So effectively on this occasion did the jack cover his tracks that it appeared hounds had run out of scent, but finding some scent on the top of the hill the pack worked him down, and not allowing him to get back forced him out of the corner at the base, with very little distance in hand. So close were the pack that he would not climb the hill beyond where the cover ceased, and turning along the side was soon overtaken and killed.

It was one of the best runs for pace that there has been this season, while the country was in places most eventful for the rider, and in others exceptionally good going. In fact, it was an excellent run throughout, and was very ably conducted.

The next meet will be at Irla on Tuesday.

## LUCKNOW RACES.

### AN EXCELLENT DAY'S SPORT

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

There was a visible falling off in the attendance to-day on the course, as many visitors had left. There was a full card, but attempts to pick out winners proved the undoing of many backers. Otherwise the sport was excellent, the handicapper having brought his fields well together.

The stewards, at the close of the racing, heard the representations of bookmakers for and against the arrangements made at this meeting for the first enclosure. The officials have deferred giving any decision on the question for the present. Results:—

HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES.—2 miles.

Mr Fleming's RED LUCIFER, 10st 7lbs, Mr Thursby 1
Colonel Desaraj Urs's FIVE CROWN, 12st 7lbs .. ... Capt Kenworthy 2
Captain M Bernard's JOHNNY WALKER, 9st ... ... ... McNeilage 3

ALSO RAN:—Bambino, 11st 9lbs; Simson, 10st 9lbs (cd 10st 10lbs); Miss Santoi 10st 2lbs; Terra Firma, 9st.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Five Crown, four against Johnny Walker, six Red Lucifer, tens the rest.

THE RACE:—Terra Firma led from Five Crown to the last hurdle, where the latter took the lead, but was caught up in the rails by Red Lucifer, who won by two and a half lengths, three lengths between second and third.

TIME:—3min and 49 1-5secs

DESERT HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Capt Hayne's ARABIAN SPOT, 7st (cd 7st 6lbs) .. ... A Hoyt 1
General Nawabzada Obaid Ullah Khan's FINANCIER, 7st 7lbs, Smyth 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MINER, 8st 13lbs ... ... ... Northmore 3
Sirdar Jewan Singh's HYRIM, 9st 9lbs, Quinn 4

ALSO RAN.—Rachel 9st 4lbs; The Count, 9st; Brandy II, 8st, St. Hilarion, 7st 9lbs; (cd 7st 11lbs); Dalil, 6st 12lbs; (cd 7st 5lbs); Grey Fox, 6st 8lbs; (cd 6st 11lbs); Midday, 6st 5lbs; Poona Mail 6st (cd 6st 5lbs).

BETTING.—Six to four against Brandy fours Arabian Spot, fives Hyrim, sixes, Miner and Financier, tens the rest.

THE RACE.—Miner looked all over a winner till in the rails, Arabian Spot and Financier then came up, and the former won by a short head; a neck between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

TIME—1 min and 7 1-5 secs,

HANDICAP PONY CHASE:—2 miles.

Colonel Desaraj Urs's MOLLY D 12st, Capt Kenworthy 1
Lalla Raghalil Prasada's MESALLIANCE, 12st 11lbs ... McNeilage 2
Mr Sydney Smith's ADALINA, 8st 11lbs (cd 9st) ... ... ... Mr Thursby 3

ALSO RAN:—Ormley, 8st 4lbs (cd 8st 5lbs) fell.

BETTING.—Two against each Molly D and Mesalliance, three Ormley, four Adalina.

THE RACE:—Molly D led from Mesalliance and Adalina up to five furlongs, when Mesalliance took the lead, but going our wide lost the ground and Molly D again took the lead, and staying on won by one-and-a-half lengths; 3 lengths between second and third. Ormley fell at the second fence.

TIME:—4 min 17 3-5 secs.

GOOMTEE PLATE.—7 furlongs:—

Sirdar Jewan Singh's KINDLY LIGHT, 8st 11lbs ... ... .. Quinn 1
Messrs Skinner and Asghar Ali Shah's AMALGAM, 8st 12lbs ..... Andrews } Dead
Koer Sahib of Patiala's ALICE 8st 9lbs ... Southa } heat.
Mr Louvet's GLORY, 7st 5lbs (cd 7st 10lbs) ... ... ... Crowden 4

ALSO RAN:—Naini, 8st 18lbs; Maor King, 8st 7lbs; Kiora, 8st 5lbs; Lady Laragen, 7st 13lbs; Sidonia, 7st 2lbs; Sahara, 6st (cd 6st 3lbs).

BETTING:—Two against Alice and Kiora, four Kindly Light, fives Amalgam, tens the rest.

THE RACE:—They raced in a bunch till close to home, when Alice, Kindly Light, and Amalgam, were in front, and after an exciting finish Kindly Light won by a short head from the dead heaters, and the fourth a length

TIME:—1 min 31 1-5 secs

FAREWELL PLATE,—7 furlongs:—

Mr. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 9st 4lbs. ... ... ... W. Southall 1
Major Ikbal Mohamed Khan's SALISBURY, 7st 8lbs ... ... Japeth 2
Mr. Thomas' PRINCE CHARLIE, 7st 7lbs ... ... ... Melsom 3
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MEAZER, 9st 12lbs ... ... ... Quinn 4

ALSO RAN:—Mohsel, 9st 8lbs Rupert 2nd, 9st 3lbs Laily, 8st 11lbs (cd 8st 12lbs); Dhol Sultan, 8st 10lbs (cd 8st 12lbs); Farchoud, 8st 5lbs; Sadil Malik, 7st 12lbs; Duhallow, 7st 7lbs Arme Blanche, 7st 7lbs.

BETTING:—Two against Nizam-ul-Mulk three Meazer, sevens Sadil Malik, Salisbury, Arme Blanche, tens the rest.

THE RACE:—After Salisbury made the running to near home the favourite overhauled him and won easily by one-and-a-half lengths, one length between second and third; 2 1-2 lengths between third and fourth

TIME:—1min 37 2-5secs

RESIDENCY PLATE,—6 furlongs:—

Dr Bassler's KING AVONDALE, 8st 11lbs .. .. ... Samson 1
Capt Brough's MAHONEY BOY, 8st 11lbs ... ... ... Northmore 2
Mr Burjorjee's BLUE DUCK 8st, 8lbs, Andrews 3
Capt Pleary Teulon's BLACK PORT, 6st 7lbs ... ... .. Japseth 4

ALSO RAN:—Rococo, 9st 12lbs; Eagle Bird, 9st 9lbs; Khan Pyers Mostyn, 8st 3lbs; Silver Memory, 8st 10lbs; Winsome 8st 5lbs; Lady Spring, 8st 3lbs; Lark Lodge, 7st 3lbs; (cd 7st 5lbs.)

BETTING:—Evens King Advondale, threes against Eagle Bird, and Blue Duck, eights Silver Memory and Khan, twenty the rest.

THE RACE:—King Avondale early took the lead, and won by one and a quarter lengths; same distance between second and third; and 2 1-2 lengths between third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min. and 15 1-5 secs.

THE POINTS CUP:—

Mr. Sydney Smith's SIRENIA, 6st 12lbs, Durga 1
Colonel Mussenden's GILLIE FLOWER, 8st 9lbs ..... Sampson 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Hopscotch 9st 12lbs ..... Quinn 3

ALSO RAN:—Ruminent, 8st 11lbs and Sirenia.

BETTING:—Five to four against each Hopscotch and Gillie Flower, five Ruminent.

THE RACE:—Sirenia at once came away and was never headed, winning by a length and a quarter; one length and a head between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. and 17 4-5 secs.

## SCIENCE TEACHING.

### APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL INSPECTOR.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

In 1906 in their letter regarding the steps to be taken for the general improvement of secondary education the Government of India enquired, *inter alia*, whether the inspecting staff was able adequately to test the teaching and advise regarding it in all subjects, especially science, drawing, etc., or whether it required strengthening in these respects. Mr. Giles, the then Director of Public Instruction, expressed the opinion that, as it was very desirable that science teaching should be carefully systematised in all Anglo-Vernacular schools, there should be for the whole Presidency a special Inspector who would be available for going from school to school—Government as well as aided—with a view to organizing the teaching of science on correct lines and to seeing that scientific apparatus was judiciously purchased and intelligently used by both teachers and pupils. Accordingly he recommended the appointment of a special Inspector for Science. But in the then existing circumstances it was considered inadvisable to spend any money on that account, and the Government of India were informed that the question of science teaching was under the consideration of Government and that, until it had been settled and the regulations for the Matriculation examination had been revised, the Governor in Council had decided to postpone any expenditure on that head beyond what was essential to maintain the then existing efficiency of the schools. The consideration of the question of appointment of an Inspector of Science was accordingly postponed.

Since then the question of science teaching has been settled and the regulations for the Matriculation examination have been revised. Under these regulations there will be no University examination in science, but each candidate is required to produce a certificate from the head master of his school showing that he possesses a satisfactory knowledge of the subject according to the course prescribed by the Educational Department, and approved by the University. After the revised syllabus in science was sanctioned, the question of the organisation and efficient conduct of science teaching in secondary schools which claimed immediate attention was taken up, and the Government of India were asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of a new post of Inspector of science teaching on Rs. 500—50—1,000 per mensem in the Indian Educational Service. This proposal, which involves an expenditure of Rs. 500 non-recurring and Rs. 15,778 recurring has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and Mr. H. E. H. Pratt has been appointed to be Inspector of Science teaching in the Bombay Presidency.

## INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.

### A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The forty-second annual general meeting of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Oriental Buildings, Hornby-road, Mr. Robert Barlow presiding.

The following report for the year ending December 31, 1913, was presented:—

During the year ending 31st December, 1913, 194 proposals were made to the company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,95,400 of which there have been accepted and completed 187, aggregating Rs. 2,47,100. On the new policies effected during the year, the premiums amount to Rs. 4,198-6-0.

During the year 180 bonds guaranteeing Rs. 3,01,550 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association.

There have been three claims paid for the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,522-4-7 during the year on account of guarantee obligations, out of which one for Rs. 122-4-7 was subsequently re-paid to the Association by the relatives of the defaulter.

The revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1913, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditors appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 25,390-7-8, balance from last year's account, Rs. 21,272-6-9, making a total of Rs. 46,662-14-5; claims paid were Rs. 1,400; expenditure, including advertisements, printing charges and income tax, etc, Rs. 6,096-9-2; sum set aside on account of dividend and bonus for 1912 Rs. 8,750; sum added to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,000, making a divisible surplus of Rs. 20,416-5-3.

The sum of Rs. 8,000 is recommended to be carried to the Reserve Fund, which will then amount to Rs. 1,46,000, and out of the balance of Rs. 12,416-5-3, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. and a bonus at 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1913, which will absorb Rs. 10,000. Out of the balance Rs. 2,416 5-3 the directors recommend that a bonus, of Rs. 600 be paid to the secretary and staff, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 1,816-5-3 to next year's account.

One of the directors, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, having resigned on his leaving for England, the directors have appointed Mr. Stewart S. Story to act for the present and the shareholders are desired to confirm this arrangement.

Mr R. Paterson Brown, a director, and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, the auditors, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

The directors congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory results of the year's working.

The report and the audited balance-sheet were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per cent. and a bonus at the rate of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital were declared and sanctioned.

The meeting confirmed the appointment of Mr. Stewart S. Story in place of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook as a director and Mr. Paterson Brown was re-elected a director.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company were re-appointed auditors.


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THE
# Bombay Gazette

**Tuesday, 3rd February, 1914.**


## THE FUTURE OF THE PORT.

The complaint of congestion in the port of Calcutta is not new, and the stir apparent in mercantile circles there may be accounted for by the fact that merchants and others interested in the sea-borne trade are anxious that the case for reform should be presented to the Port Facilities Committee as completely and forcibly as possible. There would seem to be many grievances, but the most serious of the defects is at the jetties where the import trade is dealt with. In Bombay, shipping and mercantile interests have suffered so much through inadequate berthing accommodation, that the sympathy felt for those in the Eastern city will be ready and unstinted. Only last week we pointed that on one day seven large vessels were awaiting room in the docks, and we fear if statistics could be published of the detention of vessels at this port, it would be realized how great is the loss incurred in demurrage and other charges. Of course, it must be recognised that these conditions are incidental to our prosperity, in so far as prosperity is indicated by an expanding over-sea trade, and probably it is the same in Calcutta. But that is little consolation to those whose business operations are restricted through the lack of shipping facilities, and their desire to secure an adequate channel for their trade will easily be understood. Dealing with the congestion at the Calcutta import jetties, Mr. Frank Carter, Secretary of the Calcutta Liners Conference, states that "steamers on arrival in Calcutta still have to wait days in the stream doing nothing until a jetty becomes vacant, and it is difficult to estimate at all accurately the loss which owners sustain in this connection; but it would be no exaggeration to say that to keep their ordinary number of sailings from Home and from this end throughout the past two years respective owners have had to put an extra steamer on the run. By this you will understand that the extra steamer did not earn any additional freight, but that owners were put to this extra expense merely to keep their requisite number of sailings. The Conference estimate in round figures that each Conference line trading with the Port of Calcutta has been put to an additional expense of £25,000 per annum in this connection." We are not directly concerned with the suggestions that may be made to remedy the defects in Calcutta; but it is most desirable that the authorities in Bombay should devote serious attention to the possible needs of the port in the future. Every credit is due to the Trustees of the Port for the close assiduity with which they watch and scrutinize developments in trade. They have achieved splendid results and are now looking forward to the time when the new docks will be available to shipping. It is no secret, however, that these will be inadequate to deal even with present demands, and as it will be safe to estimate for an ever-increasing need for berthing facilities, and for the berthing of larger vessels, the initiation of a great dock extension movement seems to be inevitable. With ways and means the experts must deal; but as it is obvious that the only limitation that need be placed on our possibilities is a capacity to handle trade and accommodate the ships that bring it to us, not much time should be lost in taking another step towards a more complete port equipment.

**A School of Tropical Medicine.** On February 24 the Governor of Bengal will lay the foundation stone of the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, and the Committee of the Endowment Fund, in making a public announcement to that effect, seize the opportunity to issue an appeal to "the wealthy princes, noblemen and commercial magnates of India to rise to the occasion." The Government of India have made a substantial contribution to the fund, but Rs. 4 lakhs are still required to complete the minimum sum necessary to place the endowment on a really satisfactory footing. Lieut.-Colonel Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., the Secretary to the Endowment Fund Committee, who signs the appeal, invites particular attention to the "recognition in all civilised countries that scientific medical research yields the richest possible return for the money expended on it," and the argument that "in India the paralysing shortness of labour, which so seriously handicaps the principal industries, will be largely remedied when the heavy sick rate and mortality due to tropical diseases is materially reduced," should appeal with considerable force to a large and interested audience. India has earned a great reputation for generosity, although it is to be feared it has not always been wisely directed. At the same time the charitable spirit has never been lacking and this, combined with the fact that the Committee have been able to submit their appeal on behalf of research as a business proposition, should inspire a certain confidence that the desired end will be achieved. In connection with the school, it is hoped to establish a special Hospital for which an additional sum of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs will be required. Such an institution, it is claimed, would allow special investigation of important diseases to be undertaken with the best chance of obtaining practical results, and none will doubt the practical utility of the proposal.

**Rescue Work in Bombay.** The ladies responsible for the conduct of the League of Mercy, the annual meeting of which was held last evening, may be congratulated on the report they were able to present for the past year. The League was formed with the objects, mainly, of aiding, retrieving and succouring fallen European and Eurasian women and girls; of rescuing such from dangerous surroundings, and of providing shelter and assistance for those who, through any cause, find themselves temporarily stranded and unable to assist themselves. In very few cities of any size can it be said that girls and young women are not beset by temptation, and this is more particularly the case when they have to find work away from their friends and among strange surroundings. The report for the year mentions several cases in which the assistance of members of the League was enlisted, and it would appear that, as the result of the services they were able to render, the objects of their interest were removed from the dangerous surroundings in which they were found. Another feature of the work performed by the League is the provision and management of Home-schools for children found destitute or neglected, and last year twelve children were admitted to the institution which the League maintains at Nasik. In this work, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who is the Patroness of the League, has shown a very kindly interest, and the school has already been the means of rescuing many children from poverty and destitution.

**A Warning to Road Authorities.** The case in the Bombay High Court, in which a young European secured substantial damages against the Bombay Improvement Trust, will attract considerable attention locally. Mr. Bertram Roberts, the plaintiff, was riding a motor cycle at dawn one morning when he plunged into a trench which the employes of the Trust had dug across the road and left unprotected. The victim of this undoubted negligence sustained serious injuries and, having failed to induce the Trust to compensate him, came to court. During the hearing of the case last week an attempt was made, at the suggestion of the Judge, to reach a settlement. The plaintiff offered to accept Rs. 10,000, but this was promptly rejected by the defendants, although their counsel subsequently abandoned his main position, that the Trust were not responsible, and contested the issue only as to the amount of damages that should be awarded to the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Davar, in his judgment, in which he found for the latter, was very frank and, in the course of his observations expressed the hope that "this case will wake the defendants up to employ less sleepy men as watchmen to guard death-traps in the public streets." The case furnishes a lesson which the Improvement Trust, and others having the control of roads, will do well thoroughly to learn. In these days of heavy and rapid traffic scrupulous care should be exercised to ensure safe conditions on public thoroughfares, and it is, perhaps, as well that the public bodies concerned should be made to realize that, like less important persons, they are amenable to the common law.

## Notes of the Day.

Another protest against the enormous expenditure which will be involved in erecting the New Delhi is to be made at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Now that this question can be regarded dispassionately the financial dangers of the removal of the capital are becoming more and more apparent, and it is notorious that the change is now regarded with dislike in official circles, and with apprehension by those who realise what the cost must be. It is easy enough to attribute Calcutta's hostility to the change of capital to wounded pride; but there is something much more tangible behind the objections which are being raised, as the commercial community all over India may ultimately find to their cost.

Judging from the brief report of the loss of the German ship Hera, cabled by Reuter, it would seem probable that the disaster occurred on the Manacles Rocks at the entrance to Falmouth Bay. Many terrible catastrophes have taken place in that locality, particularly in the days when large numbers of sailing vessels called at the Channel port for orders. The history of that part of the coast contains records of many gallant rescues effected by the fishermen of Falmouth, Coverack and the Lizard, for of this class, usually, the crews of the life-boats are formed. Falmouth Bay and Harbour provide safe anchorages for vessels of the heaviest draft; but the approaches on both sides are dangerous, particularly on the West, where the Manacles are situated.

The tragic connection of Lieut. Bowers with the Scott Antarctic Expedition would appear to have created a tradition in the Royal Indian Marine. We are now informed by Reuter that Lieut. R. H. Garstin, of the same service, will be the second officer of the Discovery on the forthcoming Stackhouse expedition to South Polar regions. Lieut. Garstin, who is well-known in Bombay, is an Irishman, with all the spirit of adventure which gives zest to the Celtic temperament. Not long ago he had the ambition to become a flying officer in India; but the recently-formed Indian school was not sufficiently advanced to permit of the appointment of officers in addition to the instructors and experimenters already engaged.

The mail brought news of the retirement, among others, of a very distinguished officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who saw a great deal of service in India and Burma twenty years ago. This was Surgeon-General Owen Edward Pennefather-Lloyd, V. C., C. B., who gained the Reward for Valour in the course of the operations in the Kachin Hills and the attack on Sima Post (Burma) in 1892. He was gazetted Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps on August 4, 1890, after a previous service of twelve years, and was promoted Lieut.-Colonel on August 4, 1898, Colonel, on January 9, 1907, and Surgeon-General, on November 7, 1909. After having served as Principal Medical Officer in India from December 23, 1909, he was transferred in the same capacity, about two years ago, to South Africa. Surgeon-General Lloyd took part in the Zulu Campaign 1879-81.

The result of the by-election in North-West Durham, necessitated by the appointment of Mr. Atherley Jones, K. C., to be Judge of the City of London Court, does not confirm the opinions expressed so freely during the last couple of years that the Government have become unpopular among their own people. It was reported the other day that the Liberal candidate had made Home Rule the chief plank of his platform and, later, it was announced that the friends of the Labour candidate estimated that the deportation of the Labour leaders from South Africa would cause the secession of 500 voters from the Liberal to the Labour side. Unionists have been very definite in their assertion that Home Rule is an unpopular measure, so that the result must be considered a great victory for the Ministry, and that, so far as a single constituency can be regarded as competent to deliver a verdict, the electors have made a notable pronouncement on the policy of Mr. Asquith's Government.

The unreasoning attitude of a section of the Mahomedan community during the past twelve months has been described as one of the most notable features of Indian political life in the period; and in view of this, in some quarters, it is regarded as significant that, according to the last census, the Mahomedan population is increasing more rapidly than the Hindus. While the former had increased in the ten years previous to 1911 by 6·7 per cent. the Hindus had advanced by only 5 per cent. There was a small but continuous increase of converts from other religions, principally Hinduism; but in the opinion of the Census Commissioner, who discussed the subject in his report, the main reason for the growth of the community was its own prolificness. The grounds on which this conclusion is based are to be noted. Mr. Gait says:—"This may possibly be due partly to their more nourishing dietary, but the main reason is that their social customs are more favourable to a high birth-rate than those of the Hindus. They have fewer marriage restrictions, early marriage is uncommon, and widows remarry more freely.

## A FAMOUS MISSIONARY.

### INTERVIEW WITH DR. LANSDELL

### THE SPREAD OF ISLAM.

That peace hath her victories no less renowned than war is an aphorism which is no less true because it is, in the words of old Polonius, "something musty," and it is well exemplified in the career of the Rev. Henry Lansdell, who celebrates the completion of his seventy-third year. Dr. Lansdell is one of the most famous, if not the most famous, of modern missionaries, and his labours in disseminating the Scriptures in foreign lands are such that those of George Borrow may be said to sink almost into insignificance. In one only of his various expeditions he covered over fifty thousand miles and was absent from home for two years and seven months, so that, considered only as a geographical explorer, his record is a remarkable one. A representative of the *Morning Post* was permitted to interview him recently at his residence in South-East London, a part with which he has been for many years associated, and of obtaining at first hand some account of his life and adventures.

"I was born," said Dr. Lansdell, "at Tenterden, where my father, the late Mr. Henry Lansdell, conducted a private school. We left Tenterden when I was three years old, on my father becoming Headmaster of Uckfield Grammar-School, where I received my first instruction. When my schooldays were over I entered a commercial house, but a business career was little to my liking. The idea of entering the ministry had been in my mind from an early age, and after a few years' drudgery at a desk I hailed with delight the opportunity of entering St. John's College, Highbury. The Principal was Prebendary Boultbee, a well-known clergyman of the Evangelical stamp, who was also an excellent scholar and an historian of repute. Words would fail me if I were to attempt to convey what I owe to that excellent man, who was beloved by all with whom he came into contact. I lived under the same roof with him for three years, and when I preached his funeral sermon I was able to say with perfect truth that during the whole time of that close intimacy he never did an act of which the most rigid moralist would have disapproved. He came nearer, I think, than anyone else I have ever known, to my ideal of the perfect man. It was through my connection with Highbury that I was first led to take up missionary work. Miss Peache, the sister of the founder of St. John's College, was very anxious to send out a missionary to Siberia, and she asked me whether I knew anybody who would be suitable for the work. I told her I did, and I recommended a young man of my acquaintance. As he was inexperienced it was determined that I should go out with him and see the country for myself and estimate its possibilities as a field for mission work. The arrangement was that Miss Peache should pay our expenses, but the work, so far as I was concerned, was to be a labour of love."

HARD WORK IN SIBERIA.

"It was in 1879 that I set out with my companion. We travelled by way of St. Petersburg and over the Ural Mountains by rail. At Ekaterineburg we left the railway and posted to Tiumen, where we took a steamer up the Obi to Tomsk, passing Tobolsk on the way. How different was the journey thence to Eastern Siberia compared with that which is now daily made by travellers by the Trans-Siberian Railway! From Tomsk to the Amur we changed horses at the different posts, and by the time we reached our destination we had employed no fewer than one thousand horses. At length we found ourselves at Stretinsk, on the Amur, whence we proceeded to Vladivostock, and thence across the Pacific to Hakodate, and home by San Francisco. In crossing Siberia we had two waggon-loads of literature and personal belongings, and we distributed no fewer than 55,812 works of all sorts, Bibles, New Testaments, and tracts, including nearly 10,000 Bibles. These we left chiefly at the prisons, hospitals, and mines of the Siberian convict settlements. I found however, that the country for the time being was almost hopeless from the point of view of missionary enterprise. In the Forties a party from the London Missionary Society had settled amongst the Buriats on Lake Baikal and had remained there long enough to translate part, if not the whole the Bible into the language of the people, but, either late in the reign of Nicholas I. or early in the reign of Alexander II., all English missionaries had been expelled from Russia and forbidden to return. I had reason to be thankful, however, that we had been able to do so much in the way of spreading a knowledge of the Scriptures. Our work was hard, and often we got nothing to eat from sunrise to sunset but bread and butter. We had to push forward covering 130 miles in a day and night, and on our arrival in a post town we were too busy looking after our relays of horses for fear someone might be before us to be able to get a square meal. It was while we were at Irkutsk that the memorable fire occurred which completely destroyed that city. I saw a sight such as few have ever seen, a line of fire stretching for a distance of three miles. My companion and I were mercifully spared.

"My second journey, which took place in 1882, was carried out with the aid of the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and some of my private friends. The route was the same as that which I traversed in 1879, until I got to Tobolsk, whence I journeyed across the Eastern side of the steppes, or desert, through South Turkestan, to Bokhara, and down the Oxus to Khiva. During this trip, which lasted five months, I distributed the Scriptures in places to which the agents of the Bible Society has never penetrated."

A GREAT EXPEDITION.

"I come now to my third expedition, the biggest I have ever undertaken, when I visited 170 foreign mission stations in Europe, Asia and Africa. It was in 1888 that I set out and my first object was to visit Chinese Turkestan, into which I belived (erroneously as I afterwards found out) no Christian missionary had ever before penetrated. I went through Khiva and Merv. It had been my intention in 1882 to visit this country, but I was dissuaded from doing so by the Russians at Charjui who said they could not guarantee my safety. In the six years that had elapsed, however, things had entirely changed owing to the Russian occupation, and I was not molested in any way. Having visited Merv, I went up again, through Bokhara to Kuldja, where I entered Chinese territory, and had to provide myself with a passport in Chinese about a yard long. At Kuldja I began caravan work. With my followers, twenty in number, and two tons of baggage, I crossed the Murzart Pass, about 12,000ft. in height, over which no Englishman had ever preceded me, and then down to the Tarim desert the region where explorations have taken place of late, which have been described at the Royal Geographical Society. Proceeding, I visited Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan, and then I crossed the Roof of the World, across seven passes, the highest of which is 18,500ft., or 3,000ft. higher than Mont Blanc. The cold up there was so intense that the ink froze before I could put pen to paper and breathing was so difficult that I gave minute directions to my man as to what to do if my heart ceased beating, as is not uncommon at those altitudes. By this time I had learned that I was wrong about Christian missionaries never having visited the country, for I found tombstones of Nestorians who had settled there in the Middle Ages. It was my intention to push on to Lhasa, in Tibet, and before leaving England I had obtained a sort of introduction from Dr. Benson, then Archbishop of Canterbury. There it is, framed, with the Archbishop's seal appended to it. As you will see, it first of all refers to my qualifications, and it proceeds to state that if it should be possible and agreeable to the authorities to grant me special facilities for visiting the ancient city of Lhasa, the Archbishop would esteem it a kindness."

"THE GREAT LAMA OF THE WEST."

"I had sent a copy of this document to the Moravian missionaries, asking them to translate it into Tibetan and send it to the Grand Lama, saying that I was coming 'from the Great Lama of the West to the Great Lama of the East.' It seems, however, that the men whom they asked to convey it to the Great Lama declared that it was more than their heads were worth to convey such a letter to him and so the Great Lama never got it. Thereupon I went off to Calcutta to try and influence the Governor-General of India in my favour. The Governor-General—it was the Marquess of Lansdowne—was most sympathetic, but he pointed out to me the difficulty of getting to Tibet, as war had broken out with the Tibetans. Still, I did not abandon hope. I went round Burmah, visiting stations there, and then made my way up the China coast to Pekin, where I consulted the British Minister, Sir John Walsham. I also saw Sir Robert Hart. Both those gentlemen dissuaded me from carrying out my project of getting to Lhasa. 'If you go there,' they said, 'nothing will persuade them you are not a spy.' It was not till then that I reluctantly hauled down my flag. I may mention that while I was at Pekin I was offered the services of an old man who had acted as interpreter to the famous French missionaries, Huc and Gabet. Leaving Pekin I made my way to Korea, and was the first Englishman to cross that country from Seoul to Fusan. Thence I proceeded to Japan and afterwards to Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Ceylon, through India to Karachi and Quetta, up the Persian Gulf to Bagdad, thence to Hillah (the ancient Babylon), up the Euphrates Valley to Damascus Beirut, Jerusalem, Joppa, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, and through Spain and France back to England, from which I had been absent close on three years."

Other expeditions of Dr. Lansdell have been to the United States and Canada. In the course of his travels he has gathered fauna and ethnological specimens, many of which are at the British Museum and South Kensington. In Central Asia he shot nearly two hundred birds, which were sent home in consignments. Even now the spirit of adventure seems to be strong within him, and he confesses to hankerings after an expedition to Uganda, but he says, he cannot leave his wife.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND MUSSULMANS.

On the subject of missionary enterprise generally, Dr. Lansdell, while frankly admitting that great things have been done by the Roman Catholic Church, claims that the Anglican Church is holding its own. "I sometimes hear mistaken praises," he says, "of the Roman Catholic missionaries. People say that they go out and spend their lives in the places to which they are sent. Now, I doubt very much whether it is a good thing never to give them a holiday. If you work your horse for seven days a week he will not live so long as if you work him for six days a week. Missionaries, like other people, want freshening up. Of course, in many parts of the world our great rivals are the Mohamedans. In Northern Africa, for instance, Christianity has been completely wiped out. There are various reasons for the spread of Mohammedanism. In some cases it offers a religion to people who have no religion; in others it offers more attractions than the Christian religion, because it involves less pecuniary sacrifice. In all my experience of Mohamedan countries I have never seen Mohammedans building a hospital or doing what we call charitable deeds. As for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors, no doubt that is an excellent article of the Mahomedan creed, but it is by no means invariably observed. On the occasion of my journey across the Roof of the World my Mussulman guides told me they had been over there before with a gentleman, and that every morning he handed round a glass of spirits. Of course, I understood the hint, and therefore I promised them they should have as much spirits as I had myself. This was an evasion on my part, for I never took any. That reminds me that I had with me some spirits for preserving specimens, and that, acting on the advice of Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum, I had put an emetic in the liquid to prevent its being tampered with. I told the interpreter to tell the men that if they drank any of it they would be sick. One day the interpreter came back and asked me whether the spirits would kill the men if they drank any, because, he said, if they would only make them sick they did not mind."

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived at Calcutta yesterday.

# UNIONISTS AND AN ELECTION.

## PLAN FOR ENDING PARLIAMENT.

### REMARKABLE STATEMENT IN LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Nicholson, late Parliamentary representative of the *Times*, in his first article in the *Daily News*, the staff of which he joined a few days ago, writes that the state of affairs in Ulster is most dangerous. Unionists, he says, are preparing for a General Election in May, which their opponents have learnt in the last few days means that the Opposition have in mind a plan for ending Parliament before May by some plan such as disorder in the House of Commons or the hanging up of the annual Army Bill.—Reuter.

### RESULT OF THE CONTEST IN N.-W. DURHAM.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The result of the by-election at North-West Durham, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Williams (L)..... | 7,241 |
| J. O. Hardicker (U)..... | 5,664 |
| G. H. Stuart (Lab)..... | 5,025 |
| Lib Majority over U ... | 1,577 |
| Combined Lib.-Lab. majority over U..... | 6,602 |

The figures at the last election, in December 1910, were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| L. A. Atherley Jones (L) ... | 8,998 |
| J. O. Hardicker (U)..... | 4,827 |
| Lib. Majority ... | 4,171 |

LATER.

The Liberals are jubilant at the result of the North-West Durham by-election and declare it to be a splendid victory for Home Rule. They admit that the South African crisis undoubtedly influenced the Labour vote. The Unionists emphasise the largeness of the latter.—Reuter.

[The Unionist candidate, Mr. Hardicker, is a Manchester solicitor, the Liberal, Mr. Anuerin Williams is brother of the Member for Middlesborough and an ironmaster who is an ardent social reformer and one of the founders of the Letchworth Garden City. Mr. Stuart, the Labour candidate, is the secretary of the Postmen's Federation, and conducted the recent postal employees' agitation. The constituency is very largely mining and working-class, and the Irish vote is estimated at 2,000.]

### THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Navy Estimates will be in the neighbourhood of £50,000,000 with Supplementary Estimates of £4,000,000, making a total increase of £7,000,000.—Reuter.

### THE DEPORTEES.

#### ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT THEIR VESSEL.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 1.

The deportees Watson and Bain, in a letter, state that they will see the Chairman of the Labour Party immediately they arrive in England.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 2.

Creswell, the South African Labour leader, in the course of an interview, stated that he and Mr. Lucas, the advocate of the deported Labourites, hired a tug on Friday night and tried to intercept the Umgeni while she was passing west of Cape Town The tug was late, however, and missed her. Their intention was, said Creswell, to relieve the captain of the position of being a kidnapper. The Umgeni is now beyond South African waters.—Reuter.

### TANK STEAMER'S MISHAP.

ALGIERS, Feb. 2.

The tank steamer Tascalusca, which was ashore off Cape Matifou, has been towed into Aga Bay.—Reuter.

### OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The death is announced of Dr. Albert Gunther, the well-known zoologist.—Reuter.

### THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

On the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Paris, Their Majesties will stay at the British Embassy for five days. A great review will be held in their honour.—Reuter.

### U.S. ARBITRATION TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Nearly all the papers are gratified by the favourable report of the Senate Committee upon the British, Japanese, and other Arbitration Treaties. Their ratification is confidently expected —Reuter.

### A CHINESE CONCESSION.

PEKIN, Feb. 2.

The Ministry of Agriculture has given the American Red Cross Society a year's option for raising 20,000,000 dollars gold for conservancy works on the Lower Hwaiho.—Reuter.

# TOLL OF THE SEA.

## GALES ON BRITISH COASTS.

### GERMAN SHIP SINKS OFF FALMOUTH.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The British coasts, have been swept by fierce gales. Altogether, twenty-nine lives have been lost, including nineteen in the Hera disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The German steamer Hera was sunk near Falmouth, yesterday. Nineteen were drowned and five saved by the lifeboat.

LATER.

It was the German sailing-ship Hera which was wrecked on Rocks near Falmouth. The crew launched a boat which capsized. Eight men struggled back to the vessel and clung to the topmast. Three, however, were washed off by a huge wave. The other five were rescued by the Falmouth lifeboat. —Reuter.

### M. VENIZELOS.

#### A GERMAN ESTIMATE.

BERLIN, FEB. 1.

The semi-official paper *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the visit of M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has produced almost favourable impression; and the conviction has been strengthened that under his guidance Greece will be actuated by a wish to establish peaceful relations with her neighbours and the Great Powers.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Feb. 1.

The resumption of Graeco-Bulgarian diplomatic relations is imminent. At first only Charges d'Affaires will be appointed.—Reuter.

### GREECE AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.

Diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey were formally resumed today, when it is believed, direct pourparlers were opened regarding the Aegean Islands.—Reuter.

### PUTILOFF WORKS INCIDENT

PARIS, Feb. 1.

The Putiloff incident is considered to be closed, at least for the present, owing to the explanations of the Russian Government, in response to M. Delcasse's representations, indicating that no participation of Krupps in relation to the Putiloff works would be sanctioned.—Reuter.

### THE EX-SHAH.

TEHERAN, Feb. 1.

According to a telegram from Meshed, rumours are current at Astrabad, that the ex-Shah intends to land there soon. It is stated that a quantity of arms and horses have been collected, and that an emissary has arrived there.

TEHERAN, Feb, 2.

The ex-Shah is at present at St. Petersburg, where he is staying incognito.—Reuter.

### LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Lord Rosebery is progessing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

### STEAMER'S ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY.

#### FOUR MONTHS FROM GLASGOW TO TINNEVELLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

TINNEVELLY, Feb. 2.

The ferry-steamer Curzon, the second of the three steamers ordered by the South Indian Railway Company, has arrived at Pamban. Like the Hardinge, she had an adventurous passage, having taken four months to get here from Glasgow, which port she left on September 3, and had to wait at Corenbian, in Spain, on account of engine trouble. After leaving there she was further detained at Malta for a similar cause, and finally she underwent a thorough overhauling at Aden.

She is a fine vessel with electric lights and fans throughout, and is designed to carry 500 passengers.

The third vessel, the Elgin, is expected daily.

### ART EXHIBITION AT RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

Lady Adamson and the Government House party attended the annual Arts and Crafts Exhibition which opened this afternoon at the Jubilee Hall, before a large gathering.

Though the exhibition, which will remain open for the next two days, is not as large as in previous years in some sections, yet the character of the exhibits, on the whole, has improved. Mr. B. H. Wiles, artist, won the Lieutenant-Governor's prize for the best picture.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

# AIRMEN'S CHANCE.

## £20,000 OFFER FOR WORLD FLIGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The Aero Club announces an offer of a prize of £20,000 for a flight round the world in connection with the San Francisco Exhibition in 1915. Ninety days will be allowed for the completion of the flight.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The French Government has proposed to the Chamber provision for a credit of £80,000 towards French participation in the San Francisco Exhibition.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The aviator Garaix rose to a height of 1,350 meters at Chatres yesterday, carrying six passengers. Hitherto, the record had been 1,000 metres.—Reuter.

### "FISCAL JUSTICE."

#### DEFENCE OF FRENCH FINANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Speaking at Mamers, M. Caillaux made a spirited defence of the Government's financial proposals. He repeated that normal, permanent expenditure should be covered solely by the annual resources of the Treasury. The new taxes were not aimed against any class of citizen; they were simple fiscal justice.—Reuter.

### SOUTH AMERICAN DISASTER.

#### CATASTROPHIC FLOODS IN BAHIA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2.

Catastrophic floods have occurred in Bahia, The town of Novalage has disappeared and others have been devastated. Many persons have perished and enormous damage has been done.—Reuter.

### THE LATEST STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Eighty schools in Herefordshire, accommodating 5,000 pupils, have closed in consequence of a strike of teachers for higher wages.—Reuter.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The British North Borneo loan of £500,000 at 4½ per cent has been issued.

Also, a £88,000,000 5 per cent Uruguayan loan at 91.—Reuter.

### THE VALONA COURT-MARTIAL.

VALONA, Feb. 1.

The sentences of the Court-Martial will be submitted to the Prince of Wied. Meanwhile, they will be suspended.—Reuter.

### ESSAD PASHA RESIGNS HIS CLAIMS.

DURAZZO, Feb. 1.

An agreement has been reached between the Control Commission in Albania and Essad Pasha who undertakes to resign within three days. The Commission has authorised him to go to meet the Prince of Wied as the representative of the Albanian people.—Reuter.

### LABOUR SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The strike in Dublin has finally ended. Builders are resuming work to-day, having signed and agreement repudiating Larkin's Union.

There is no improvement in the builders' strike in London and both sides are showing very determined attitude.—Reuter.

### THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here at 3 p.m., to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m, on Friday next.

### THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Stackhouse is rapidly filling up the vacancies for the forthcoming Antarctic expedition. Lieutenant Harbord, of the last Shackleton expedition, will command the Discovery, Lieutenant Garstin, Royal Indian Marine, will be the second officer, Lord Congleton, Surveyor and the Master of Semphill, will manage the mechanical plant.—Reuter.

### PASTEURISM.

#### THE SHILLONG INSTITUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

In connection with the Pasteur Institute at Shillong, it is understood that plans and estimates have now been passed by the Director-General, in consultation with the authorities at Kasauli, and now it only remains for the Government of India to give formal sanction to the scheme and find the Local Government a specialist as Director and a staff.

The Agra Mohurrum riot case, which was fixed for yesterday has been postponed until tomorrow, February 3.

# INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

## MOTION TO BE MOVED IN SENATE.

### THE CONGRESS SPLIT.

DURBAN, Feb. 1.

A number of members of the Natal Indian Congress are protesting against the decision of the Congress to give evidence before the Indian Commission. They maintain that 60 per cent. of the meeting endorsed Mr. Gandhi's opinion in the matter, but the chairman ruled in favour of the minority and ignored the demand for a division. It is believed that the dispute will deter some Indians from giving evidence.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 2.

At a meeting of 1,500 Indians, held to welcome the Rev. C. F. Andrews, a resolution was passed endorsing the terms of the provisional settlement between the Government and Mr. Gandhi and repudiating the right of the Natal Congress, as a mere handful of individuals, to testify before the Indian Commission, thereby repudiating Mr. Gandhi.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 2.

Mr. Munnik, a Transvaal member of the Union Senate, has given notice of a motion to the effect that the presence of large numbers of Indians within the Union is detrimental to the best interests of the country and the Government is therefore requested to remedy the evil as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

### THE NEW CAPITAL.

#### VIGOROUS PROTESTS FROM CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Discussing Messrs. Shorrock and Mcleod's motion of protest against the extent of expenditure at Delhi, which comes before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 27th instant, the *Statesman* says:—"Everyone knows that the years of expanding revenue are coming to an end. It is no longer possible to supply the railways with the funds which they need and on which they return a handsome profit. Dozens of great schemes have to be financed: what then is to become of the new Delhi? Do the Government propose to rear their palaces in renaissance style and starve the railways and ports of India? To this question the commercial community, not only of Calcutta but of Bombay and Madras, will require an answer. If the reply is unsatisfactory, the issue must be carried to a higher tribunal than the Government of India."

Interviewed on the same subject by a *Statesman* representative, a prominent Calcutta merchant said yesterday, "Whether Bombay and Madras join in or not, I can tell you that the feeling against this colossal outlay is steadily growing. In any case the Bengal Chamber is out to stop the leak and save the public pocket."

Discussing Messrs. Shorrock's and Mcleod's resolution the *India. Daily News* says:—"We have been told that Mr. Abrahams at Delhi, a month or two ago, stated that no expenditure over the original amount would be passed by the Secretary of State and we believe that to be the case. And if the Calcutta commercial community pass resolutions without bothering about facts they will not enhance their reputation for commonsense."

### BANK OF BURMA CASE.

#### POSITION OF AUDITORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 30.

This afternoon, before Mr. Justice Young in the Chief Court, there was heard the matter of the official liquidator of the Bank of Burma *vs.* Mower, Clifford and Strachan and Stewart Smith Allan for the payment of Rs. 61,700, the last two being the auditors of the bank.

The application was made under section 214, Indian Companies Act, which provided summary procedure after a company had gone into liquidation against its past or present directors, managers, and officials on account of misfeasance or fraud.

Mr. De Glanville, for the auditors, submitted that the auditors were not officers of the company, so no suit lay against them. They were not officers because there was no quorum when they were appointed and they signed the balance-sheet as such officers.

Mr. McDonald, on behalf of the liquidator, submitted that Messrs. Stewart Smith and Allan were recognised by the directors as the bank's auditors, who did everything and acted as auditors of the company. They signed the balance-sheet and were referred to in the minutes as officers of the company.

The recent offer of an English Syndicate to purchase £25,000 worth of British Burma oil shares from the liquidators of the late Bank of Burma at 4s. 6d. per share, says the *Pioneer*, indicates that the affairs of this Company are at last on the up grade, and to the thousands of creditors of the late Bank of Burma to whom a further dividend of 2 annas 6 pies is to be distributed this month in British Burma oil shares, at 5s. each, the report of the Company just to hand must be very pleasant reading. For the year ending the 31st July 1912, the trading profit was only £6,700. and after allowing £20,000 for depreciation and debenture interest, a debit balance of £79,600 was carried forward. But for the twelve months ending the 31st July last the revenue was £108,700, and after paying debenture interest and other charges, and putting £48,000 towards depreciation, the Board is able to show a small credit balance of £300. Praise is due to the present management for the great improvement and in view of the renewed working agreement with the Burma Oil Company for the avoidance of competition, the future of the concern is distinctly healthy. There is a reverse side to this picture, however, and it is that the Board proposes shortly to consider the question of reconstruction. The Company was grossly overcapitalised—£2,500,000, and it is proposed to write down the £1 shares (fully paid up) to the denomination of 8s. each.

# GOVERNOR IN SIND.

## GOOD SPORT ON THE CHANGRO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LARKANA, Feb. 1.

The Governor and party arrived here at 8-30 this morning and drove out in motors and carriages to the camp at Ber, sixteen miles away. His Excellency is shooting duck on the Changro to-day and will not return to Larkana till Monday evening. The train journey from Karachi was most enjoyable and free from the dust nuisance.

On Monday Their Excellencies are giving a dinner party at the Camp in Larkana to which the principal officials are invited.

Tuesday is a big day for Larkana when a Durbar will be held at which His Excellency will present the Sanads and Badges of titles conferred on the recipients by the Viceroy. His Excellency's address to the Durbar will be translated into Sindhi by Mr. Smith, Assistant Commissioner, Sind. Prior to the Durbar Lord Willingdon will receive visitors, while Lady Willingdon will visit the Baker Hospital. In the evening His Excellency will embark on board the steamer Jhelum at Akil and will spend Wednesday on the Indus partridge-shooting.

LARKANA, Feb 2.

On arrival at Ber, the Governor and shooting party went on the Changro to shoot duck before lunch. The bag was well over 450. The party went out again after lunch and secured an even larger number of birds. The party goes out again to-day for shooting, and the Governor returns to Larkana at 5 p. m.

LATER.

So enjoyable was the shoot on the Changro to-day that His Excellency did not return to Larkana till 7 p. m. instead of the scheduled time 5 p. m. The bag for the day consisted of 210 duck and 70 snipe. The going on the snipe ground was very heavy and the duck flew very high, many being lost on the wide expanse of water.

His Excellency shot well. Major Greig and Mr. Watson each got about 15 brace of snipe. Another party that was out got about 50 birds. The total bag for the two days amounted to 930 birds, duck and snipe.

### DIVIDING SECUNDERABAD.

#### CITIZENS' PROTEST TO THE RESIDENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 2.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Secunderabad has just been held to adopt measures for submitting a memorial to the Resident, urging that Alexandra-road and not Oxford-street shall be the dividing line between the Cantonment and the town in the scheme for separating the civil and the military stations and to protest against the civil part being designated Secunderabad Bazaars.

Alexandra-road is the principal road in the station and contains some handsome buildings. The contention is that this road should be included in the town portion. Private capitalists are willing to buy the Government building located in this road A very large gathering of all classes attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. E. H. Dwane, Chief Auditor and Accountannt, N. G. S. Railway. Several speeches were made by prominent citizens and all the resolutions were unanimously carried and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Resident in case of need.

### KARACHI MERCHANTS AND GRAIN ELEVATORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 2.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association have written to the Karachi Port Trust to say that the Indian merchants are not prepared to take up the question of grain elevators at present.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### WATERING COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the extract from the diary of Mr. Arno Schmidt, on this subject, printed in your issue of the 20th ultimo.

Ahmednagar is one of the cotton-growing districts, and the city boasts a big cotton market. The system of damping cotton *dokras* before the cotton is pressed into bales prevails here also. The cotton is damped, not once only, but sometime three and four times before pressing. This system is prevalent among native merchants, with the exception of, perhaps one or two. European firms never practise this fraud; but I wonder why they do not take steps to stop the practice.

In the Khandesh and Berar districts, the practice of watering cotton, I hear, has been put a stop to by Government, and I do not see why rules cannot also be applied to Nagar, especially when there is a scarcity of water almost every year owing to deficient rainfalls. This year, though the rainfall was sufficient, still, scarcity of water has already begun. People are roaming about trying to obtain even chatties full of water, while factory managers waste water on cotton.

By damping cotton, pressing is, no doubt, facilitated, but mill-owners and other purchasers are sufferers, and it is a matter for wonder that the cotton s lectors in Bombay pass the damped article. There is a Cotton Merchants' Association, and it is time it took up the question with the view to prevent the fraud being practised in future. As the cotton season it now in full swing in Nagar, it is the proper time for the Association to inquire into the matter and take proper steps.

KAKY.

Ahmednagar, Feb. 1.

# PAY AND TALENT.

## INDIAN STUDENTS' IDEA.

### EDUCATIONALISTS BEFORE THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting to-day in the Senate Hall, Madras, under Lord Islington. Further evidence was heard from the Madras Educational Service.

Rao Bahadur A. C. P. Ayyar I.S.O. representing the inspecting staff and headmasters in the Provincial Service, said that a thorough knowledge of the vernacular was essential for the purpose of inspection. Practically no European inspectors had this. He would like to see the Service reconstituted with one superior service with to branches. Experience as headmasters would be useful for inspectors. Witness had no objection to Foreign Service allowance for Europeans so long as it was kept quite distinct from the pay attached to the particular posts held by officers. The same work should receive the same pay, otherwise the lower-paid officer suffered in status in the eyes of the public. Witness was aware of no objection having been made to Mahomedan schools not being inspected by Mahomedans.

In reply to Mr Chaubal the witness said the Provincial Service had never been contented since the Service was recognised in 1896. The discontent was based on the lowness of salaries and also in the inferiority of status The increase of Indian inspectors would not prejudice the Western tone in education which it was the object of the Government to promote.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, he said that he was not aware that in Japan salaries of higher educational officers were lower than those of provincial officers in India and that when foreign educationalists were introduced into Japan on higher salaries no Japanese held that this was derogatory to the status of their own officers.

To Sir Murray Hammick he said that in thirty years' service he had only met one English inspector who knew the vernacular well enough to examine a school. In spite of Sir Murray Hammick's expressions of incredulity the witness adhered to the statement.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar said that he had had educational experience as the manager of various schools. He wanted the colour bar removed and the Service re-organised into the superior service with two branches. Of the higher branch, one-third should be directly recruited in England, one-third directly recruited in India, and one-third appointed by promotion from the lower branch. Some fellowships should be founded to enable Indians to obtain European experience. There should be a probationary period before officers were finally selected to their branch in the service.

The present interchange between the branches was detrimental to the Service.

In the course of examining the witness, Mr. Fisher expressed astonishment at his statement that Indian students were so unlike English students that their respect for their teachers was regulated by the teacher's salary. Witness said students thought that if a teacher received higher pay, he was a better man.

Mr. Ibrahim Koreishi, Headmaster, Mahomedan School, Madras, in his evidence said he would reorganise the service and insist on European training for Indians who aspired to a higher branch. He asked for one-eighth of the appointments in the Provincial service for Mahomedans. A special inspector for Mahomedan schools should be appointed.

Miss. C. M. Lynch, representing Inspectresses of Schools, Madras, said there were three inspectresses in the presidency and three assistants. She would like to see the time-scale substituted for the present graded system, under which she herself had no increment since 1910. Her staff was inadequate for its work. Personally she had no difficulty with the vernacular. She spoke Tamil very well. She said a pension should be given after twenty years' service. With regard to travelling expenses, she thought inspectresses ought to get twenty-five per cent more than men to enable them to take servants they required.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, Miss Lynch said the standard of education among Indian girls was still too low to allow of any English equivalent being stated.

The Commission rose for the day.

### KHOST OUTLAWS.

#### HOW THE AMIR PROPOSED TO DEAL WITH THEM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

According to a Frontier correspondent, the Amir intends to take action against the outlaws in Khost and such tribes in the valley and vicinity as have refused to pay revenue and have set the authority of the Kabul Durbar at defiance. Tribal leaders have been ordered to report themselves at Jellalabad for a big durbar at Nouroz (21st March) and failing their compliance, measures will be taken to coerce them in the spring.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

In the Photographic Society's annual exhibition, which opened here to-day, a gold medal for the best photograph in the exhibition has been awarded to Mr. Gascoigne Lynde and that for the best figure study to Mr. A.K. Chaudhuri.

The following Press *communique* has been issued: The Secretary of State has sanctioned the inclusion in the grade of Deputy Commissioners of certain superior posts on the cadre of the Punjab Commission which hitherto carried fixed rates of pay, and his Lordship has further approved of an improvement in the grading of Deputy-Commissioners generally.

# BOMBAY & VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

## PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

### CEREMONY IN TOWN HALL.

### TENDERS QUESTION BEFORE THE CORPORATION.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE CRITICISED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, a letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, was recorded. The letter ran:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th December, informing me of the desire of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching visit. I have laid your letter before His Excellency and I am to say in reply that he will be pleased to receive an address from the Municipal Corporation, and with reference to the suggestion that it should be presented either at the Municipal Hall or at the Town Hall of Bombay, I am to say that he would like to receive it at the Town Hall."

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the matter was referred to a Commitee.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved the following resolution in the absence of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who had given previous notice to move it: "That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on January 18, of Mr. Jagmohundas Vandravandas Bhaishet, who as a member of the Corporation for nine years rendered useful services to the city."

The resolution was carried.

STANDING IN TRAMCARS.

The Corporation next considered a letter from Mr. M. M. Murzban complaining about the Tramway Company's action in reference to the standing compartments in their cars.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved that the letter be referred to the Tramway Committee for report.

Dr. Sukhia observed that the letter of explanation from the managing director of the Tramway Company which had been published was so satisfactory that there was no need to refer Mr. Murzban's letter to a Committee. He would move as an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna withdrew his proposition in favour of Dr. Sukhia's amendment, which was agreed to.

### THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to contracts being entered into by the Commissioner for Municipal printing for a period of five years with the various local presses recommended by the Commissioner, subject to the rates in respect of Division No. III being modified by the *Times of India* Press so as to reduce the total estimated annual cost by at least Rs. 145.

With reference to the last item the chairman of the Standing Committee said that the Industrial Press had tendered for No. III division and his rates were the lowest, but the Committee thought that, in spite of the paltry difference of Rs. 145, the work should be given to the *Times of India* Press because it would give them complete satisfaction. A letter was received from the *Times of India* Press offering to reduce their rates by Rs. 145. But that letter, Mr. Chinoy said did not influence the Committee. The Industrial Press had subsequently written to the Committee that they would not be able to carry out the contract in reference to divisions No I and No. VII if No. III was not given to them. In case the Industrial Press withdrew, or refused to carry out the contract in respect of Nos. I and VII, fresh tenders would be invited.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

THE OPPOSITION.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji submitted that the Corporation must strictly adhere to the principle of accepting the lowest tender, otherwise contractors would not come forward to tender. The lowest tender ought not to be disturbed unless there were reasonable grounds to believe that the tenderer would not be able to give satisfaction. So far as he knew there was no such complaint against the Industrial Press. It might be that, considering the urgency of the work, there might have been lapses on the part of that press; but such lapses were liable to occur even in the best regulated presses, including the *Times of India* Press. He hoped that without reasonable grounds the principle of giving work to the lowest tenderer would not be departed from in future.

"A CENSURE."

Mr. D. E. Wacha said there should be no monopoly in printing. Their indigenous presses were coming forward and they ought to be supported if they did good work. It was wrong, he submitted, on the part of the Standing Committee, in the first place to have considered the *Times of India* letter. He thought that no such letter ought to have been sent in. The Committee having made the mistake of considering the letter the other tenderers were encouraged to put forward their grievances. The whole principle was vitiated by the consideration of that letter. No modification could be entertained once the tenders were submitted and if there was any need of modification then tenders should be invited again. It was a grievous mistake and the action of the Committee was against public policy. If his remarks were thought to mean a vote of censure on the Standing Committee, he said, they were a censure.

LOWEST TENDER SHOULD BE ACCEPTED.

Mr. Abdulhusaine Hajibhoy Lalji said his experience of Government contracts

(*Continued on page* 8.)

## BOMBAY AND VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

was that the lowest tender was accepted. That principle not being followed, he thought that the Industrial Press was justified in refusing to carry out the contract for the other two divisions.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna said that he wished to remove the misapprehension. The *Times of India* Press' letter came to the Standing Committee before the rates were made public. The tenders were public property on the Wednesday morning when the Press had published the agenda and in these circumstances, perhaps, the *Times of India* Press thought it right to write to the Committee.

Mr. Wacha remarked that it was a serious thing that the press should know the rates before the Committee had decided which tender should be accepted.

Mr. Sethna, continuing, said that apart from the *Times of India's* letters the Standing Committee had decided to give the contract to the *Times of India* Press Again, it might be pointed out that the Commissioner was not bound to accept the lowest tender. In the case of another division also the Standing Committee had not accepted lowest tender. He (the speaker) submitted that the Standing Committee had acted rightly in the matter.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADMISSION.

The Hon. Mr. Chinoy, replying on the debate, said that there was a whole file of complaints in regard to work done by the Industrial Press. The Secretary had informed the Committee that the Industrial Press had not given satisfaction and that there were serious complaints against it. He agreed with Mr. Wacha that the first letter of the *Times of India* Press should not have been considered by the Committee; but he assured the Corporation that the Committee had made up its mind not to give the No. III division to the Industrial Press. As the latter came before them offering a reduction of the rate, the Committee gladly accepted the offer.

On being put to the vote, the resolution was carried.

"CORRUPT PRACTICES."

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Legal Department, forwarding copy of Government Resolution of January 2, regarding the question as to the meaning of the term "Corrupt Practices" for the purposes of the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council and requesting their opinion called for in that resolution.

The resolution referred to is as under:—

The Government of India in their letter wrote:—

A case recently occurred in which a candidate address d a voter informing him of the date and place of polling and added "I shall pay all your expenses for coming and going back and see that you do not lose anything on my account. I hope you will kindly do me this favour" (i. e., of abstaining). The local Government concerned is advised that the facts do not constitute a "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the regulations and has suggested that, on the whole, it is desirable to prohibit definitely actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates, by the addition of an explanation or illustration which would render the point free from doubt.

The English law on the point is contained in 46 and 47 Victoria, Cap. 51, section 7, under which such a payment would be an illegal practice. On the other hand, it may be argued that the conditions in India differ from those in England, in so far as the polling stations are less numerous and may be far distant from a voter's residence. Also that such payments might conceivably be made with no intention of influencing the voter, but in order to enable a person to avail himself of the opportunity of voting who otherwise, *e.g.*, for lack of means, might find it difficult to do so.

Before considering the matter further the Government of India would be obliged if, with the permission of the Governor in Council, they might be informed whether any such cases have come to light in Bombay, and whether in the opinion of the local Government any amendment of the regulations on the lines indicated is required.

Sir Pherozesha Mehta said that there was no need to amend the Act and without referring the letter to a committee they would accept the resolution which he would move and which was as follows:—

"That with reference to the letter from the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, No. 84, dated the 21st January, 1914, relative to the question as to the meaning of the term "Corrupt Practices" for the purpose of the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council, the President be requested to inform Government that no cases of payment or offer of payment of travelling expenses of voters by candidates have come to the knowledge of the Corporation and that they are of opinion that such payment or offer of payment should not, under the circumstances obtaining in this country, be brought under the meaning of the terms 'corrupt practice' as embodied in the regulations governing the election of members to the Legestative Council."

The resolution was agreed to.

THE JAN MAHOMED MEMORIAL.

Dr. Rajabally V. Patel, L. M. and S., on behalf of the executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Janmahomed, wrote to the Corporation that in view of the early construction of the proposed King Edward Hospital in the north of the city, he and the executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Janmahomed offered to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the sum of Rs 50,000 for the purpose of either erecting and maintaining a maternity ward or a theatre for operations, to bear the name of the deceased who had whole hearted sympathy with the proposed hospital and had looked forward to its completion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed that the offer be referred to the Hospital Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy seconded the resolution which was agreed to.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

## RESCUE WORK IN BOMBAY.

### THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

ANNUAL REPORT AND MEETING FOR 1913.

The annual meeting of the League of Mercy was held yesterday evening in the Durbar room of the Town Hall. There was a large attendance of ladies and some gentlemen. The Bishop of Bombay presided.

The chairman said letters had been received from Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and others regretting inability to attend the meeting.

Mrs. Palmer, Vice-president of the League, then read the report for the past year.

GENERAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the General Committee was as follows:—

The League of Mercy for the Presidency and Diocese of Bombay has been duly registered under the Societies' Registration Act 1860, a step which the growth of the League and the enlargement of the scope of its operations rendered imperative.

The General Committee have pleasure in reporting that all branches of the work of the League of Mercy have been steadily carried on and even extended during the past year. The services of another trained worker from home have been engaged for the work in Bombay City and the Presidency generally, and at Nasik the Home-School is full to overflowing, and more accommodation there is an absolute necessity.

CHILDREN'S HOME-SCHOOL.

For this purpose an application to Government for a Building Grant has been made, and has been successful, Government having promised to contribute a sum not exceeding half the cost of the new buildings. The present intention of the Committee is to provide accommodation for thirty children, Lady Superintendent, and Assistant Lady Superintendent. They hope that in the future additional cottages may be built as these become necessary, and the Home-School developed on the Cottage Home system. It is estimated that for the present scheme about Rs.30,000 will be needed; the Committee are therefore confronted with the problem of raising the sum of Rs. 15,000. An application for Rs 10 000 has been made to the fund for the improvement of the education of Europeans in India, but at the time of going to press this fund has not yet been distributed. It is, however, hoped that the claim of the League of Mercy for their Home-School, which is an unique institution as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, will not be overlooked. This leaves Rs. 5,000 to be raised by the Committee, and for this sum they can but look to the generosity of the public who have conferred so many benefits in the past. And here it seems to be a suitable place to explain that the Home-School at Nasik is an integral part of the work of the League, being in fact one of the most important features of the preventive side of the League's activities. It has been established to take in children found destitute or neglected in undesirable surroundings. Such children are obviously unfitted for a place in the ordinary large schools, they need constant supervision and individual care to train them to overcome the evil influences of their early days.

Although the formation of good habits and general improvement in character and disposition must necessarily be slow, it is pleasant to be able to say that already a decided change for the better is perceptible. So far as can be judged in healthy surroundings and furnished with congenial occupations for mind and body, the children do forget these early evil influences and shew a very distinct improvement in mind and moral.

The expenses of the Home-School are paid out of the League's funds, it is under the direction of the General Committee and the children it provides for are discovered in Bombay and elsewhere by the League's Workers.

Consequently all subscribers to the General Funds of the League are *ipso facto* subscribers to the Children's Home.

The Children's Home-School, Nasik has been registered as an Aided School, and receives a Government Capitation Grant of Rs. 8 per mensem for a limited number of children over 4 years of age.

WORK IN BOMBAY.

The work in Bombay has been carried on effectively throughout the year. As stated above, a new worker who has been engaged is expected to arrive in January. During the year 22 women (and 7 children) were supported at the House of Mercy, Bangalore, where they are trained by the Sisters, not only morally but also industrially so that they may be in a position to earn their own living when the time comes for them to leave. Full advantage has been taken of the accommodation at the shelter.

POONA.

A meeting arranged by Lady Barrett, at which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided, was held in the Council Hall, Poona, in August. The objects of the Home-School were explained and discussed. The meeting was successful in securing the interest and support of the ladies of Poona.

The Poona Committee have kindly sent a contribution of Rs. 750 to the Building Fund of the Home-School, in addition to their usual monthly subscription to the Home Funds.

The grateful thanks of the League are due to Government for their annual grant of Rs. 3,000 and promise of a Building Grant, to the Police for much valuable assistance, to the Civil Surgeons at Nasik for their great kindness in giving free professional attendance to the Children's Home, to the workers to whose devoted and unremitting efforts the success of the League is mainly due; to the various collectors in Bombay City and Presidency, to the clergy who have held offertories for the benefit of the League, to the European Relief Association, to Mr. Parker who originated the special fund for an extra worker and to all other generous subscribers without whose hearty interest and support the very existence of the League would be impossible. This interest and support are as urgently needed to-day as in the past, and it is the earnest hope of the Committee that they may be, not only maintained but, even extended in the years to come.

The Rev. R. M. Gray then addressed the meeting, taking the place of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who was unavoidably absent. Mr. Gray said there were many kinds of distress, but that most in need of relief was the kind that ended in the degradation of human beings. The people this society tried to help were those who had succumbed to evil, victims of vice, and, especially, children who otherwise were foredoomed to a life without happiness or purity. There were women who were weary of that sort of disorderly life and who were willing to grasp the hand held out to draw them out of it; and there were children whose surroundings were all bad, but who, if saved from them in time, might have as good a hope as anyothers. The salvation of these was the object of the League of Mercy.

Speaking of the Children's Home School, Mr. Gray said that the present accommodation was only for eighteen children. For the building of new premises it was estimated that a sum Rs. 30,000 would be required of which half would be given by Government, and they also expected Rs. 10,000 from the fund for the improvement of the education of Europeans in India.

The speaker added that there was need for legislation to prevent the neglect of children, to make education for all European children compulsory and, when necessary, to give power to remove children altogether and permanently from their parents.

The chairman concluded the meeting with a short address. He said there was pressing and urgent work for every citizen in Bombay. He appealed to all to help the work of the League.

The proceedings terminated shortly afterwards.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### THE QUAKER GIRL.

That the Bombay A. D. C. should follow Bernard Shaw with "The Quaker Girl," shows that they mean to cater for all tastes and to give their members every opportunity of distinguishing themselves in widely varied dramatic fields. Those who found the epigrams and subtle wit of "You never can tell" a trifle beyond them, will no doubt revel in the simpler delights of "The Quaker Girl". There will be much music and laughter and no pathetic moments. To the well-fed dinner-out this fact should appeal. The fact that Shaw will possibly be remembered when Rubens is forgotten, will not prevent anyone from enjoying the charming melodies and easy wit of this very successful musical comedy. As far as the singing is concerned the fact that the cast includes Mrs. Binning, and Messrs. Molley and Dodds ought to be a sufficient guarantee to any Bombayite. But there will be worthy new-singers in Mrs. Saxby and Mr. Douglas. The comic element will, principally, be in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Croft and Captain Meade, all of whom are fully equal to amusing us. Mrs. Street and Mr. Duncan Wilson will play Madame Blum and Captain Charteris respectively, and they are both well-known in Bombay. Smaller, but equally delightful parts will be played by Miss Flynn, Miss Ginn and Mrs. Webb, and we shall see our athlete, Mr. Watts, posing as a detective. The scenery has been specially painted for the production under the direction of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art. In this respect the A. D. C. mean to see that they have the best obtainable. There will be new and excellent dresses and a full orchestra. The chorus is too numerous to set down the names in detail. This production is entirely under the management of Mr. A. L. Cowen, the professional stage manager of the Club. Booking is now proceeding briskly at Messrs. S. Rose and Co. It is rumoured that "The Quaker Girl" will be followed in March by the production of that screaming farce—"Are you a Mason?"

### THE EXCELSIOR.

More records were broken at the Excelsior last week end. At a quarter to ten on Saturday and Sunday not a seat was to be had in the theatre, and had there been half as much accommodation again it would all have been utilised. This week's programme is one of the best yet presented. It is refined and varied in character. An innovation which, judging by the reception that it got during the week-end, will be popular. It consists of a series of lightning cartoons on topical events of the week at Home and abroad, drawn by an artist who certainly is quick to seize on suitable subjects for his satirical drawings. These topical cartoons are to be a weekly feature at the Excelsior in addition to the weekly *Gazette*.

Three new entertainers are making their appearance. Mable and Malfe came to Bombay with a reputation gained in three continents. They are maintaining that reputation in the fourth.

The presence of His Excellency the Governor's Band at the Saturday and Sunday performances made the presentation of the film: "The Inheritance of Remi Daubrais," even more enjoyable than it would otherwise have been. It is a pretty story out of the pages of one of the most famous French novels, and the feature of it is the acting of charming little Mdlle. Fromet, whose simple unaffectedness and sweetness lifts the film from what would otherwise be mediocrity to the front rank of cinema productions. As a rule these long films are somewhat boring and very often border on the ridiculous. The Excelsior films have not been altogether free from this critisism, but this is a delightful film that all can appreciate and provides a story which is simple but charming, and sustains interest all through.

The Melbourians are due at the Excelsior shortly.

### THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Charles Howit a popular South African stage celebrity, who has been associated for ten years with Mr. Leonard Rayne's companies and has done so much to uphold the aims of the profession in South Africa, is shortly to visit Bombay with a selected company of artists numbering fifteen. The company will include London stage celebrities amongst them Miss Gertrude Godard and Mrs. and Mr. John Framton. During their visit the company will present plays quite new to Bombay. The repertoire will range from Drury Lane and Adelphi drama to farcical comedy and will also include other works in the shape of society plays by well known authors.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## THE HIGH COURT.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A BATCH OF OLD OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, presided over the First Criminal Sessions of the current year. There are in all fifteen cases on the calendar, out of which five are theft cases, four are charges of causing grievous hurt, one of kidnapping, one of receiving stolen property, one of mischief by fire, one of forgery, one of murder and one of attempt to murder. Out of these his lordship disposed of seven (including five theft cases, one causing grievous hurt and one of attempt to murder).

Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit in which big firms of cotton merchants are concerned, which was not concluded when the Court rose.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after his usual work in chambers, sat in the Court and disposed of some cases.

In the First Appeal Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, after delivering judgments in two original appeals, sat to dispose of civil mofussil appeals. In the Second Court also civil mofussil appeals were heard.

The First Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

Balla Mahadeo (52), a Hindu, was put up before his lordship and a common jury, charged with theft.

Mr. Gokhale appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that on December 2 last, at 4-30 p. m., the accused went to the first floor of a house in Foras-road and stole a pair of shoes belonging to one Krishna Ganpat, valued at Rs. 1-2. The accused put on the shoes which were lying outside, carried his own shoes in his hand, and was going away when one of the witnesses saw him and handed him over to the police.

The accused, in his defence, stated that on that day he came from Walkeshwar, when a man gave him a chit addressed to a doctor and told him to go to the house in which the complainant lived. A man took the note from him in that house and told him to wait. He sat there for five minutes when he was arrested. He denied having committed the theft, and stated that he lived by begging.

The man was found guilty, and as he had been many times previously convicted, and had spent fifteen years in jail, his lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

POCKET-PICKING.

Rahim Karim (35), a Mahomedan, was charged with theft.

Mr. Barrow was for the Crown, and the accused was undefended.

It was stated that on December 20 last, one Changa Dwaraj and his brother were looking at the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market which had been on fire, and the accused took from Changa's pocket two notes of Rs. 10 each. Changa's brother saw the accused and both of them chased and arrested him. The notes were found in his possession, and he was subsequently handed over to the police.

The accused denied having committed the theft. As he had been previously convicted, he was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Shamlal Vishram (29), a Hindu, was also charged with theft.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that on November 22 last, the complainant Baxi Ramchandamal, who had come from Marwar that day had his pocket picked by the accused, and a sum of Rs. 4 taken.

He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A fourth case of theft was then disposed of by his lordship in which a Mahomedan, named Hussein Mahomed, aged 29, stood charged.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for the Crown, the accused being undefended.

The case was that the complainant, Pratapji Pandurang, was watching a fire in Sandhurst-road on December 22 last, in the afternoon, when the accused took Rs. 5 in cash from his pocket. He was seen in the act, and handed over to the police.

The accused, who denied the charge, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CRUEL AND COWARDLY ACT.

Jakhoo Natha (25), a Hindu, who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, was then tried.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who lived on the fourth floor of a house in Gos-street, Fort, saw the complainant, Hira Haridas, a youth, in his room with his wife. This enraged him so he took a knife, threw both of them on the ground, and cut off their noses. He then locked the room and went to the Bazar-Gate Police Station and surrendered himself.

Evidence was then recorded, and the accused made a statement, in which he said that being enraged he committed the act.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the accused for mercy. His lordship, in sentencing the accused, observed that the act was a cruel and cowardly one; but, considering the recommendation made by the jury, he sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment on both the charges.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The case of a young Hindu girl, named Parvatibai (20), who was charged with attempt to murder, was then dealt with by the Court.

Mr. J. H. Bhabha conducted the case for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Athavle.

Mr. Bhabha, in opening the case, said that the accused, the wife of the complainant Gangaram Babaji, gave him food on the morning of the 2nd ult., but as soon as the husband tasted the food he found it bitter, and called his neighbours and stated the facts. They advised him to lodge a complaint to the police, so he went to Inspector Kotty and showed him the food. Mr. Kotty sent the food to the Chemical Analyser who reported that there was arsenic in it.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and his lordship accordingly acquitted and discharged the accused.

WIFE'S NOSE BITTEN OFF.

Sadhoo Govind, a Hindu, aged 28, was tried on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel was for the Crown while the accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of December 3 last, the accused went home intoxicated and bit off the tip of his wife's nose.

After recording the evidence the Sessions rose for the day.

COTTON MERCHANTS IN COURT.

Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday heard a suit filed by Edwin Reis and others, carrying on business as cotton and cotton waste merchants at Friedrichsfeld and Heidelberg, in Germany, and at Manchester, in England, under the style and firm of Reis and Co., against Messrs. W. L. Patinge and others, carrying on business in Bombay, praying for a decree for £462-16-9 or Rs. 6,942-9, being the amount due to the plaintiffs from the defendants, with interest, after giving the latter credit for £160-16-2.

The plaint stated that there had been negotiations between the plaintiffs and the first defendant's firm of W. L. Patinge and Co., for commencing buying and selling cotton waste from and to each other; but the negotiations having failed the first defendant approached A. W. Campbell and Co., (of which firm it is believed the second defendant, A. W. Campbell, was then a partner with Kedarmul Bharamul and Makanji Jagiwan) with a view to inducing them to give their guarantee to the plaintiffs in respect of dealings between them and the first defendant's firm, and by a letter of June 27, 1908, written by the second defendant's firm in consideration that the plaintiffs would have such business dealings with the first defendant's firm, offered to guarantee the plaintiffs against all unsatisfied claims in respect of inferiority in quality or in consequence of the goods not being shipped and the market having gone against the first defendant's firm, which might subsequently arise in respect of business in favour of the plaintiffs against the first defendants' firm. By their letter of July 4, 1908, the second defendant's firm repeated their offer contained in their letter of June 27, 1908. The plaintiffs were desirous that additional security should be provided, and the second defendant's firm agreed by their letter of August 21, 1908, to such additional security being arranged through the Chartered Bank. The plaintiffs accepted the second defendant's firm's continuing guarantee, and accordingly entered into contracts with the first defendant's firm for the purchase of cotton waste on the faith of the guarantee. On various dates throughout 1909 the plaintiffs agreed to buy and the first defendant's firm agreed to sell and deliver C. I. F., sundry bales of cotton waste subject to the rules of the Liverpool Cotton Association. On November 14, 1909, Kedarmul retired from the second defendant's firm and Jamsedji H. Billimoria and Dadiba H. Billimoria were taken in as partners; but the plaintiffs had no knowledge of the change until the second defendant's solicitors informed them by their letter. In February, 1910, and at various other times, the plaintiffs suffered damage by reason of breaches of contract by the first defendant's firm in delivering cotton-waste which was not up to sample, and also by making incomplete and irregular shipments. The first defendant's firm had refused to make the allowances asked for by the plaintiffs and failed to complete the shipment of overdue consignments.

In April, 1908, A. W. Campbell, Kedarmul and Makanji entered into partnership with W. L. Patinge to carry on the business of cotton and cotton-waste dealers, and to export the same to Europe and Japan under the style of W. L. Patinge and Co. Campbell continued to be a partner of that firm till November 14, 1909, and was a partner during the period of transactions in respect of which the suit has been filed.

The first defendant's firm stated that having regard to the various acts and conduct of Campbell and Co., they alone were solely responsible to the plaintiff and counter claim £200, being the amount of sale proceeds of certain goods consigned to the plaintiffs by his firm.

A. W. Campbell, the second defendant submitted that the plaintiffs declined to accept the offer of guarantee made by his firm, and asked for guarantee of a European Bank in Bombay, the second defendant's firm was dissolved in November, 1909, and an entirely new firm was started under the style of A. W. Campbell and Co.; this new firm having no concern with the old firm or any transaction thereof; the plaintiffs had knowledge of this dissolution, and they were therefore not entitled to any claim against him. He also counterclaimed, on behalf of the old firm, £160 due by the plaintiffs to that firm.

The case is proceeding.

A DEWALI CONTRACT.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, delivered judgment in an appeal preferred by Messrs. R. D. Cooper and Co., (original defendants) against the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, in a suit field by Framji Pallonji Talati, claiming from the appellants Rs. 13,034-10-11 in respect of the supply to them of Chinese crackers for the Dewali season of 1911.

The facts of the case are that prior to 1911 the appellants ordered crackers from China through the respondent specifying in their orders the nature and quality of the goods required. The order was complied with, some of the crackers being brought at a lower price than the appellants, limit, but in respect of several other lots, the respondent could not buy at the rates given by the appellants and there being no time to communicate with the latter they brought the lots at the higher rate in order that the same might be shipped in time. The respondent apprized the appellants of the fact in June and July, 1911. The appellants did not write to disapprove of the purchase, and the respondent shipped the goods to Bombay.

Mr. Justice Macleod, who had heard the suit, held that defendants (appellants) had failed entirely to prove that the goods landed in Bombay were not the goods ordered, and passed a decree for the plaintiff (respondent) for Rs. 13,765-6-6 with costs.

Their lordships in delivering the judgment, held that Messrs. Cooper and Co., were responsible for delay in clearing the consignment from the Customs and the Port Trust authorities They, therefore, confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

ANCESTRAL PROPERTY DISPUTE.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor yesterday delivered judgment in the appeal filed by Bachoo Harkisondas and two others against Nagardas Bhagwandas.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. Sethna and Mr. Desai, (instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas) appeared for the appellants; while Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jayaker, (instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia) represented the respondent.

The facts of the case are that in 1900 two brothers, Harkisandas Nagardas and Bhagwandas Nagardas, formed a joint Hindu family. Harkisandas, the younger brother, died on September 14, 1900, leaving a widow, Gangabai, who was then enciente. Bhagwandas died on December 17, 1900, leaving a widow Mankorbai, to whom he had given power to adopt. A posthumous son was born to Gangabai on December 18, 1900, called Bachoo, the appellant, and on February 17, 1901, Mankorbai adopted Nagardas, the respondent. Thereupon, the respondent, by his next friend, filed a suit in 1901; against the executors of the will of Bhagwandas, Mankorbai, her adopted son, Nagindas, Navalbai, daughter of Bhagwandas and Gangabai, widow of Harkisondas, in which he prayed for a declaration that the plaintiff (respondent) was solely entitled to the ancestral property.

The suit was originally heard by Mr. Justice Macleod, who, in his judgment, remarked that the first question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to share equally in the ancestral property with the first defendant; or whether he was entitled to a reduced share on the ground that he was the adopted son of Bhagwandas and not a natural son. His lordship accordingly came to the conclusion that the plaintiff (respondent) was entitled to a half share. From this decision the defendants appealed.

Their lordships, who had heard the appeal, delivered their judgment yesterday. After reviewing the facts of the case, their lordships varied the decree of the lower court and directed that the Commissioner should divide the property in five shares, giving one share to the adopted son Nagardas, and four shares to the appellants, the costs of the appellants to come out of the estate.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Muhamad Hussein Munshi, an agent of the firm of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, was charged at the instance of Mr. Pestonji Fardunji, cashier of Messrs Payne and Co., solicitors, with forging a valuable security, to wit, a receipt given by the cashier to the firm of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel for certain amounts paid to them.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Azad, barristers, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case is that in May last the accused took a cheque from Haji Jackeria for Rs. 5,181-12-0 on the National Bank for the settlement of certain bills of Messrs. Payne and Co. He cashed the cheque and paid Rs. 3,181-12-0 to Messrs. Payne and Co. in settlement of the bills. It is alleged that he subsequently altered the figures and words in the receipt from 3 to 5, so as to represent the amount paid to be Rs. 5,181-12-0 instead of Rs. 3,181-12 0.

The case was adjourned.

SEQUEL TO CHAUFFEUR'S "JOY-RIDE."

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Doran charged Tukaram Muktaji, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Hoyle, of Messrs Volkart Brothers, with rash and nigligent driving.

The complaint was that the accused, without the permission of his master, took his friends for a drive in the motor-car on Sunday evening. He drove the car very fast from Mandvi to Malabar Hill. He was the worse for liquor at the time and was driving on the wrong side of the road when seen by a police sepoy. His car collided with the footpath near Sir Dinshah Davar's bungalow and one of the rear wheel was broken. No damage was done to any person.

The magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 30 with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

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## TROPICAL MEDICINE.

### APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL.

RS. 4 LAKHS WANTED.

The Hon. Secretary of the School of Tropical Medicine Endowment Fund has issued an appeal from which we extract the following:—

The foundation stone of this Institution will be laid on Tuesday, February 24th, by His Excellency Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal. In view of the unique nature of the Institute in the tropics, and the unlimited scope it affords for life-saving research on the numerous tropical diseases, which annually carry off several million souls in India alone, it is hoped that this appeal will meet with a response which will make it possible to announce very substantial endowments at the time of the ceremony.

The Government of India have provided six lakhs for the site and the laboratory, and have agreed to contribute towards the up-keep of the school, thus emphasizing the Imperial character of the work.

This appeal is addressed to all India and beyond, for any discoveries made in the School of Tropical Medicine will at once be rendered available for the relief of suffering and the saving of life in every tropical country. Medical graduates will also be welcomed to the school from all parts of the world.

The building will accommodate several wholetime research workers, in addition to the teaching staff. The sum of four lakhs of rupees, or annual subscriptions of Rs. 20,000 guaranteed for at least five years, will be required for the endowment of each additional research investigator. The laboratories have been designed so as to allow of extension to accommodate a further number of workers, when funds are available for employing them. In short, the possibilities of carrying out practical important investigations of the tropical diseases, which cause over one-third of the deaths in Calcutta and at least as large a proportion over India as a whole, is only limited by the amount of financial support which is afforded to the new Institution.

The special role of the laboratory will be to investigate, on practical lines, cases of tropical diseases in the Calcutta hospitals, with a view to finding more accurate methods of diagnosis and improved treatment. The pharmacology of Indian drugs will be included in the scope of the inquiries. Hitherto, nearly all the medical research laboratories in India have been situated in the hills or several miles from any hospital, as at Guindy, near Madras, and Parel, on the outskirts of Bombay. Important advances have already been made in the treatment of cholera, dysenteries and liver abscess by one or two investigators. How much more can be done when a large and carefully selected band of scientific workers is available, time alone will reveal.

NECESSITY OF A SPECIAL HOSPITAL.

The famous Pasteur Institute of Paris and the Koch Institute of Berlin were built away from any hospital, but in the case of each it was subsequently found to be necessary to construct hospitals in connection with them, in order to allow of the most useful type of research work being undertaken. In the case of the Rockefeller Institute of New York, a large hospital, eleven stories in height, was from the first built side by side with the research Institute, with the result that the discoveries made there during the last few years are second to those of no laboratory in the world. The Nobel prize in medicine was recently awarded to one of the investigators.

A site will very shortly be available immediately to the South of the School.

A sum of two and a half lakhs of rupees is urgently required to enable this hospital to be built as soon as possible.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

It is becoming increasingly recognised in all civilised countries that scientific medical research yields the richest possible return for the money expended on it. Recent advances in tropical medicine alone enabled American engineers to triumphantly cut the Panama canal, after the great Ferdinand de Lesseps had been defeated by the insidious and invisible microbes. In India the paralysing shortness of labour, which so seriously handicaps the principal industries, will be largely remedied when the heavy sick rate and mortality due to tropical diseases is materially reduced. It would handsomely pay the jute, tea, coal and cotton industries to each provide Rs. 20,000 annually to enable additional research workers to be employed in connection with the School of Tropical Medicine to investigate the more deadly diseases; apart altogether from the humanitarian aspect of doing something to alleviate the sufferings of the toilers who create their wealth.

APPEAL TO ALL-INDIA.

Enough has been said to show what a great work lies before the new Institution, if only it receives the support it deserves. The Rockefeller Institute in New York has received £2,500,000 in endowments. The London School of Tropical Medicine, which is doing excellent educational work, although lacking, a tithe of the opportunities for research which Calcutta presents, has recently collected over ten lakhs of rupees for extensions alone, while the Liverpool School has had several chairs endowed by wealthy citizens, and also received large sums for research expeditions.

Is it too much to expect the wealthy Princes, Noblemen and Commercial Magnates of India to rise to the occasion, and furnish the large sums of money which are necessary to enable the School of Tropical Medicine of India and Research Laboratories in Calcutta to make full use of its great opportunities, and thus adequately fulfil its high distinction in discovering scientific methods of preventing and curing the common diseases, which cause great suffering and loss of life throughout her wide territories and among her teeming population?

A fund has been opened with the Bank of Bengal to which all subscriptions may be sent. These should be made payable to "The School of Tropical Medicine Endowment Fund." All communications should be addressed to Lt.-Colonel Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., Medical College, Calcutta.

# LATER THAN THE MAIL.

## THE CANTEEN FRAUDS.

### OPENING OF PROCEEDINGS AT BOW STREET.

### GRAVE CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

The following news later than the mail (London, January 16) is taken from the Australian papers received in Bombay on Sunday:—

London, Jan. 18.

In the Bow-street Police Court yesterday a charge of having conspired so that money should be corruptly given as an inducement to favour the granting of army contracts to Lipton, Ltd., was laid against Quarter-masters William Armstrong, James Burns, Thomas Henry Johnson, William Kelly, George Edward Mitchell, and Charles Quarrell, Sergeant-Majors George Benett and Thomas Milwall, and the following members of the staff of Lipton, Ltd.:—J. Causfield (general manager) J. Minto (formerly head of the military department), James Craig, and D. Lynch (managers of the military department in Ireland), Andrew Laing, and Frederick Owen (of the military department at Allershot) J. Pugley (inspector of the Colchester branch) Arthur Swain (a clerk).

Mr. Muir, K. C., in outlining the charges, said that keen rivalry existed among the different firms to secure contracts, for which a rental of from £7 to £20 a month was paid for the supply of messes for 100 men. The duty of making complaints concerning the quality of the provisions supplied rested with the quarter-masters and sergeant-majors. Hence a system of organised and persistent bribery was initiated by the conductors of Lipton's Military canteens. The chief witness would be Sawyer, a former employee of Lipton's, who was instructed by Minto in 1903 to secure the influence of non-commissioned officers as cheaply as possible. The canteen business grew rapidly under Sawyer, who was later personally entrusted with payments making it plain that the heads of the firm desired to conceal their responsibility and that they were prepared to repudiate their subordinates if anything was revealed. In self-protection the subordinates obtained a written authority. When the Sawyer wanted bribes he had to go to Minto. Many letters were read detailing the payments that had been made to quarter-masters. Sawyer, in a letter, stated that Armstrong clamoured for £50 to secure a contract for the first battalion at Aldershot, and he (Sawyer) recommended that £2) should be paid. Pugley wrote to the company stating that the sergeant majors made up their minds they would stop at nothing to get fresh contractors unless they were well paid.

### HOME RULE.

London, Jan. 18.

The *Irish Times* (Unionist), states:—"Mr. Bonar Law's recent speech on the Home Rule question brings us to the parting of the ways in the greatest political crisis of modern times."

The *Irish Independent* declares that if the Government accepted the exclusion of Ulster in any shape the Nationalists would revolt against dismemberment.

In the course of his speech at Eston yesterday Mr. Herbert Samuel said that the Nationalists sincerely wished for an amicable settlement of the Home Rule trouble, and he would be the last to desire for Ireland that her new history should be marred by a domestic conflict. Some of the Unionists in Great Britain regarded Ulster as the most useful card in the political pack, but he did not believe that the responsible leaders were animated by these cynical sentiments. The Ulster Unionists would argee to settlement only upon their own terms. There had never been an agreement in great controversies where either party got wholly its own way.

Mr. J. Campbell, M. P. (Unionist), speaking at York yesterday, remarked that his opponents said that he ought not to introduce the King's name in connection with the Home Rule dispute, but this came late from those who, in the case of the Parliamentary Bill, grossly deceived King Edward and dragged his name into the controversy. Would the King exceed his constitutional rights if Ministers, when asking for his assent to a measure, told him that they were threatened with the horrors of a civil war? The honourable course was to appeal to the people.

Viscount Hythe, speaking at a non-party meeting at Boxhill yesterday, inaugurated a campaign for the settlement of Constitutional difficulties by conference and consent. He suggested with regard to Home Rule the holding of a convention similar to that which drafted the constitution forSouth Africa. The present crisis in Ireland was, he said, graver than the South African War.

Sir P. Sassoon, M. P. (Unionist), and Mr. Murray McDonald, M. P. (Liberal), supported the suggestion.

### JAPANESE CATASTROPHE.

Tokio, Jan. 18.

The chief of the Seismological Department has arrived at Kagoshima, on the island of Kyushyu. He expresses the belief that the recent disastrous eruption from the Sakura shima volcano was due to the activity of the volcano on Higashi Kirishima, upon which, according to a Japanese legand, the divine ancestors of the Mikado descended from Heaven.

Investigations prove that the death roll has been exaggerated, as the majority of the resident of the island were rescued.

The eruption has changed the entire shape of the island. Not one of the 30,000 houses around Kagoshima Bay retains its shape, and the streets of Kagoshima City are buried deep in ashes, which look like snow. There is a great scarcity of food in the devastated area. Many women have become insane through separation from, or loss of, their families. On Thursday a number of sailors waded breast high through ashes and rescued 33 persons who had been found huddled in caves at Sakura shima.

### THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCES.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.

Mr. Thomas Tait, formerly Chief Commissioner of the Victorian Railways, addressing a meeting in the Canadian Club yesterday, advocated the idea of Canada's taking immediate action to strengthen the Empire's naval forces, as she had much to lose but nothing to gain by dismemberment of the Empire. It was the duty of all parts of the Empire to place the latter in an impregnable position as quickly as possible. Each Dominion ought to act with promptness, as the need was imperative.

Major-General Otter, Inspector-General of the Canadian Forces, said the Dominion's militia was ill-equipped, and it needed to be quadrupled. The people were too much concerned about business matters to devote any time to the consideration of questions connected with the defence of their country. The time when danger would threaten Canada would be when England was embroiled, and that might occur at any moment. He suggested, as a remedy, compulsory training in the schools and universities.

### THE LAND PROBLEM.

London, Jan. 18.

Mr. Walter Long, M. P., speaking in London yesterday, said that if Mr. Lloyd-George were sincere with regard to his land reform proposals, he could pass within the next six months a non-controversial measure providing for the creation of an independent tribunal to fix the tenure of leases, to grant compensation for disturbance, and to afford protection against unreasonable leases.

### GERMAN TRAGEDIES.

Berlin, Jan. 12.

The trial of Karl Hopf, a fencing master, on a charge of having poisoned with arsenic his father, his first wife, and his two children, and with having attempted to poison his mother and his second and third wives in order to secure insurance money, was concluded yesterday. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to death.

### PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Johannesburg, Jan. 18.

The *Evening Chronicle* appeared yesterday with its leader column blank except for the phrase "The matter that should have appeared in this column has been censored."

### A FALSE REPORT.

Capetown, Jan. 18.

It was reported yesterday that another attempt had been made to wreck the main railway line to the north of Kimberley. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the report was merely based upon the fact that a man was seen running away from the vicinity of the line when he observed a patrol approaching. No damage whatever was done to the line.

### THE BALKANS.

Athens, Jan. 18.

A telegram from Korytza reports that sanguinary combats have taken place between the partisans of Essad Pasha, who aspires to the throne of Albania, and the supporters of the Albanian provisional Government. Essad Pasha's troops, it is stated, are now in occupation of several districts in Albani.

### NEW RULER OF ALBANIA.

Berlin Jan. 18.

The "Taglische Rundschau" states that responsible circles are not hopeful of Prince Wied's future in Albania as ruler of that country. The Kaiser urgently sought to dissuade him from accepting the position, but the Prince declined to follow the Kaiser's advice as he considered himself to be the mandatary of civilisation.

### THE VOLTURNO FIRE.

London, Jan. 18.

The Court appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the distrous fire that occurred on the steamer Volturno in the Atlantic has decided that the passengers on the vessel behaved well and that the officers and crew performed their duties bravely under exceptional difficulties. The Court states that the fire was probably due to an escape of barium super-oxide which burst into flames.

### A WHITE GEISHA GIRL.

Tokio, Jan. 18.

The first white woman to become a Geisha girl is an English subject, who has been licensed to appear at the Yokohama Tea Gardens. She was formerly a teacher in the service of the Governor-General of Korea and she is said to be an accomplished musician.

### FIRE IN A RACING STABLE.

London, Jan. 18.

A fire broke out yesterday in the Dewhurst training establishment, in Ireland, and destroyed Lord Dudley's steeplechaser Swallow Hawk. Fifteen racehorses were rescued.

### SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

London, Jan. 18.

At Chertsey, on Friday Phyllis Brady a suffragette, was charged with having set fire to Lady White's residence on on March 19 last.

### THEATRICAL PROFITS.

London, Jan. 18.

Mr. Oscar Asche and his wife (Miss Lily Brayton)have returned to London. They state that their total takings during a 68 weeks' theatrical tour of Australia amounted to £120,000.

### DOMINION HOUSE SCHEME.

London, Jan. 18.

Lord Chelmsford will visit Canada next week with a view of inducing Mr. Borden (the Canadian Prime Minister) to participate in the scheme for the erection of a Dominion House in London.


### YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.


# COTTON IN 1913.

## INCREASING CONSUMPTION IN AMERICA.

### CONFLICTING ESTIMATES.

The past year has been in many ways an exceedingly perplexing one to the cotton trade, writes Mr. Arthur Richmond Marsh in the *Times*. Throughout the year the business in cotton has been hedged about with uncertainties, and there has been hardly a moment when it was possible to prognosticate even the immediate future with any assurance of correctness. It has been a season of contrarieties. From the larger point of view of the state of trade and finance in general and its reflected influence upon cotton there has been the fact that, on the one hand, the entire year has been one of extreme financial tension and depression in Europe and America, while, on the other hand, the world's requirements of cotton goods and consequently the consumption of cotton have both exceeded any previous records. Hence traders in cotton have been continually buffeted between the conclusions necessarily drawn from the occurrences in the great financial markets, all pointing to severe contraction of commercial and manufacturing activities, and the conclusions derived from the uninterrupted manufacture and distribution of cotton goods on an unprecedented scale.

Again, there have been sharp changes in the actual or anticipated supply situation. The heavy decline in the production of American cotton from the crop of 1911-1912 (16,100,000 bales) to the crop of 1912-1913 (14,100,000 bales) produced uneasiness throughout the earlier part of 1913 lest the supply should suddenly be found to be unequal to the imperative requirements of the spinners before the maturing of the new crop, despite the very considerable amount carried over from the previous year. During the second half of 1913 the fluctuating prospects of the American crop of 1913-1914, as well as of the East Indian, Egyptian, and Asiatic Russian crops, accentuated this uneasiness.

#### CONFLICTING ESTIMATES.

The United States Department of Agriculture has made forecast after forecast throughout the season, culminating in its December estimate of lint production (13,677,000 bales), indicating a crop smaller than that of 1912-1913; while the private crop students who rely upon detailed reports from every section of the cotton belt are all in substantial agreement with the Department of Agriculture. On the other hand, the United States Census Bureau reports of the amount of cotton actually ginned indicate a crop of perhaps 1,0.0,000 bales more than last years. In a similar way there is sharp divergence of information and opinion as to the production in Egypt, India, and Asiatic Russia. Large excesses over last year's yields have been prognosticated for all these countries, and they have been expected to make good, and more than make good, any deficiency in the United States. But now the trade is puzzled by appearently well-authenticated reports to the effect that Egypt will perhaps produce less cotton this year than last; that the Asiatic Russian crop is exceedingly poor in quality and probably deficient in quantity, and that, owing to the failure of the later monsoon, the East Indian crop will fall far below its earlier promise and will do very well to be 400,000 to 500,000 bales (of 392lb) larger than last year's—some correspondent in India even asserting that it will hardly come up to last year's crop. And, finally, it may be mentioned that unusual September storms over the western half of the American cotton belt and very early killing frosts over the whole of it have greatly affected the proportions of desirable white cottons, as compared with low grade, tinged, stained cottons, in the American crop, with the result that the trade is finding great trouble in supplying spinners with the qualities of cotton most needed by them.

#### THE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION.

Here, then, are great uncertainties about the supply of cotton for the current season, both as to its quantity and as to its quality. Equally great are the uncertainties about the demand—i.e., the requirements of the world's spinners—translated into terms of consumption. It has been said above that the consumption of cotton during the year 1913 exceeded all previous records; and this was the case in spite of the fact that during the last three or four months of the year there was some decline in the rate of consumption in England and in two or three of the countries of Continental Europe. This decline, however, was fully offset by an increase in the rate of consumption in the United States, and probably in Russia, Italy, and Japan. It is now asserted that the long-delayed universal contraction in the world's trade is at last upon us, and that the commerce in cotton and in cotton goods will suffer with the rest. As the year ends, a large majority of persons in the cotton trade undoubtedly hold that it is safe to count upon a contraction in the consumption of cotton during the coming 12 months; unprecedented in the history of cotton except for the season of 1909-1910, when a decrease in the American cotton crop of about 3 1-4 million bales from the previous crop compelled a reduction in the consumption of American cotton of 1 1-2 million bales and heavily cut into the aggregate figure of the world's consumption of cotton of all kinds. It is now suggested by well-known writers about cotton that the general contraction of trade can hardly be expected to be less than 10 per cent., and that the corresponding reduction in the consumption of cotton of all kinds will be something over 2,000,000 bales, of which from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales will be American cotton.

These forebodings are chronicled as being generally characteristic of the opinions of the cotton trade, at all events on the American side of the Atlantic.

#### INADEQUATE STATISTICS.

The truth is that, in spite of all the efforts in recent years to arrive at a complete conspectus of the facts about the world's supply of cotton, on the one hand, and its requirements for consumption, on the other, the cotton trade still moves in a cloud of statistical uncertainties. Strange as it may appear, no one to-day really knows how much cotton is produced or how much is consumed everywhere on the globe from year to year. Of the crops of only two countries—the United States and Egypt—can it be said that they are known with any degree of precision. The crop figures for all the other cotton-producing countries contain a large element of pure guesswork, and hence are subject to incalculable variations, comparatively small in all probability for Asiatic Russia, comparatively large for India, and quite beyond measuring for China. It requires hardly more than a cursory examination of any of the published attempts at a summary of the world's cotton crops to become aware of the unsubstantial character of important portions of the information.

#### INSUFFICIENT PRODUCTION.

If we turn to the available statistics of the world's visible supply of cotton at the end of the crop season of 1912 1913 (i.e.,) on August 31. 1913) and of the stocks of cotton in the possession of spinners on August 31, 1913, and then compare these with the figures for the end of the previous crop season (i.e. August 31, 1912), we find at once that the consumption of cotton of all growths during 1912 1913 must have exceeded the production by at least 439,000 bales (running bales, not reduced to theoretical uniform bales of 500lb., net); for the general statiestics of the great cotton exchanges show a decline in the visible supply of all kinds of cotton, between the beginning and the end of the season of 1912-1913, of over 100,000 bales (the New York Cotton Exchange makes the figure 110,372); while the not quite complete statistics of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers, Associations make the stocks of cotton held by the world's spinners on August 31, 1913, smaller by 328,769 bales than on August 31, 1912.

As regards cotton of American growth, the excess consumption over production is even more marked, for during the season 1912-1913 the visible supply of American cotton decline 301,000 bales and spinners' stocks declined 421,000 bales, a total decrease in the supply of American cotton of 722,000 bales. Where the Federation's statistics complete, covering all the subsidiary uses of cotton above referred to, it is certain that the decrease in the supply, both of American cotton and of all kinds of cotton, during 1912-1913 would be found to have been materially greater than is shown by the figeres here given. There can be no doubt that the total consumption of American cotton (including linters) during 1912-1913 was well over 14,900,000 bales and possibly over 15,000,000 while the commercial crop according to the New York Cotton Exchange statistics, was 14,103,757 bales.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

When we come, however, to the consumption of cotton other than American, we find ourselves at once largely in the field of conjecture. To begin with, any figure whether of production or of consumption, which may be given for cotton of Chinese growth is the merest guess. The United States Census Bureau, in the statement quoted above, puts the Chinese production at 1,074,000 bales of 500lb. net weight. It gives no estimate of the consumption of Chinese cotton. In fact, nobody knows what this is, for far the greater part of it is domestic, and only a small portion of this in mills. Japan imports a few hundred thousand bales of Chinese cotton, the United States a few thousand, and a trivial quantity goes to Europe. But exact and dependable figures are altogether lacking except for the import of Chinese cotton into the United States, only recently available by the United States Census Bureau. For India we are on somewhat surer ground, though the regular large discrepancy between the IndianGoverament's estimates and statistics and the crops indicated by the exports from Indians ports *plus* the somewhat uncertain estimated consumption in mills in India and the totally unknown native local consumption reduces to a farce any attempt to produse trustworthy statistics. As regards Russia, the situation is similar, though the comparative smallness of the production in Asiatic Russia makes the possible margin of error smaller than in the case of India. Finally, any attempt to arrive at the aggregate contribution to the world's cotton supply of the smaller producing countries—like Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Italy, Greece Asiatic Turkey, Japan, Korea, and the various English and German Colonies in Africa—is impossible owing to lack of information.

Undoubtedly the cotton trade could proceed in a more assured and calculable way if they were in possession of comprehensive and trustworthy data in regard to the world's production and consumption of cotton.

#### SOME IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

Some rudimentary facts may now be regarded as fairly established. The first of these is that there is not the slightest evidence that the development of cotton production in other parts of the world is in any degree affecting the relative importance of American cotton. The growth of the demand is still fully sufficient to take care of any probable increase of the American crops. A second fact is that the "marginal cost of production" of American cotton must now be put at approximately 11 cents per lb., delivered at the American ports, or 6d. in Liverpool. Even this price will induce the planting of barely sufficient acreage to give with normal weather conditions a produce ion about equal to the requirements of spinners. Fluctations of price, due to abnormal weather conditions, will be upwards from this price level and only at fairly wide intervals will American crops prove large enough to bring the price below this level. Again, it is an economic mistake to suppose that the consumption of cotton will fluctuate with the ups and downs of the great industries, like those of iron steel and copper.

It is true, of course, that changing financial conditions in this or that part of the world have their temporary effects upon the manufacturing and distributive operations in connexion with cotton and cotton goods. Periods of eager activity are succeeded by periods of hesitancy and apparent dullness. But there is only one thing that can really curtail the consumption of cotton for so long a period as a year, and that is the non-existence of the cotton to be consumed. Panics cannot do it; industrial depressions cannot do it. Hence it is safe to say that the currentprognostications of an approaching contraction of the cotton industry to the extent of 10 per cent., corresponding with the prophesied general contraction of the world's industry and commerce to the same extent, have no foundation in the experience of the past, whether near or distant.


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# THE SERVICES.

## OBSOLETE WARSHIPS.

The Admiralty have given instructions for the battleship Renown, the light cruiser Flora, and the destroyers Foam, Whiting, Virago, and Taku to be sold out of the Royal Navy, as unfit for further service. The Renown was built in 1895, at a cost of £746,247, and has ceased for some years past to be regarded as of any fighting value. She was built with a displacement of 12,350 tons, and armed with four 10 in. and ten 6 in. guns when first built. She has been used in late years as a yacht for the conveyance of Royal personages. The Flora is a light cruiser of the Astræa class, and was launched at Pembroke in November, 1893. She was recently relieved on the China Station by the cruiser Yarmouth, and will pay off at Devonport on January 17. The Foam is one of the Thorneycroft destroyers, built at Chiswick about seventeen years ago, and recently returned to England from service in the Mediterranean. The 30-knot destroyers Virago and Whiting were built for the Royal Navy at the works of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, and Palmer's Shipbuilding Company respectively, and have been employed for some years past on the China Station, where they have been replaced by more modern destroyers. The Taku served in the Chinese Navy as the Schichan, and was captured at the time of the Boxer rebellion.

## ARMY HORSE SUPPLY.

The military correspondent of the *Morning Post* scores a distinct point against Lord Esher in the controversy on the horse supply question, when dealing with his Lordship's contention that if the Regular Army were sent to Egypt or India and the Territorial Force were thereupon embodied, the Expeditionary Force would swallow up all the horses that could be got hold of so that none would be left for the Territorials says the *United Service Gazette*. Our contemporary pertinently asks, "What would all th se thousands of animals shown in 'War Establishments' of the Expeditionary Force find to do in the Nile Delta, or on the sands of the Egyptian desert?" As in desert campaign of any dimensions, camels would be employed on a vast scale, and as boat transport would be employed to a greater or less extent in any campaign in Egypt arguments deduced from calculations based on War Establishments relatively to available horse supply are singularly futile. Everybody admits that the horse supply problem is sufficiently complex, from cause which are not local but world-wide, so it seems the more reckless to invent imaginary difficulties. Lord Esher's scornful rejection of the view expressed by the Remount Department, that the purchasing agents of foreign Powers are not a hindrance but a help to them by encouraging breeding, is also a surprise to us. How can it be reasonably doubted that such purchasing stimulates horse breeding, and thereby increases the number of horses available to be drawn upon? It is easy to suggest that the sale of horses to foreign Governments should be checked but those who make the proposal should also explain how the heavy cost of such a measure is to be met if breeders are to be guaranteed against loss, as they would have to be.

## SEAPLANES AND THEIR USES.

The popularity of the seaplane is fast gaining ground among naval officers in command of British men-of war says a service paper. The Admiralty have kept their secret well, but it is believed that the work of the naval air pilots was much more important and valuable at last summer's manœuvres than has been allowed to leak out. Not only have they now proved their great utility in 'spotting" approaching submarines when submerged, where the sea is clear—at the mouths of rivers and in the estuaries this, of course, is impossible owing to the muddy state of the water—but it is possible that in the near future seaplanes will be armed with machine or pom-pom guns. A flock of these man-birds, hovering at a safe height over a fleet of transports disembarking troops, would be in a position to deal out severe punishment to a raiding or invading army, for a perfect hailstorm of lead and iron could be poured on the transports and the troops in the boats and on the beach, when being placed ashore at what might otherwise be a very secluded and safe spot. Thus the seaplane can be counted upon to assist materially as an aid to the army in destroying a raiding party, as well as becoming naval eyes to spot its approach. The impression that seaplanes can be generally useful to the Senior Service is so broadcast that several naval captains, commanding large ships, have, it is said, applied to have a seaplane attached to their ships. This request is not likely to be complied with just at present, as the question of stowage has not yet been solved, but it shows how much the seaplane is believed in by the officers of the Navy.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The *United Service Gazette* feel confident that a clearer appreciation of the real position of the Territorial Army is rapidly gaining ground. One by one the misrepresentations to which it has been subjected are being refuted, and the attention of the public, which, owing to the unpatriotic efforts of the few, has been too long concentrated upon the weak points of the movement is now being surely drawn to its real value, not only in regard to defence, but in relation to our national life It is to be hoped that this appreciation will grow stronger with time, and especially that it will permeate the class from which officers are drawn and lead to the early filling up of the commissioned ranks. We are of opinion that if the officers at present in the Force would show a fuller faith in it, others would come forward, and once the movement began amongst the officer ranks, the men would soon follow. The shortage of officers is serious, and if remedies could be found for this we should be in a fair way to solving the whole problem. The proposals of the Council of Territorial Associations were, so far as they affected soldiers, no doubt inspired by this consideration, but we do not think their financial suggestions, nor even the recommendations for increased facilities for attachment to Regulars attending classes of instruction etc, go to the root of the matter. Hope the future lies more in getting right with the people on the broader question of the real nature, value and position of the Force as a whole, and raising it in the eyes of the nation to the proud position that a body of men voluntarily discharging a patriotic duty ought surely to occupy.

# INSIDE VESUVIUS.

## LESSONS FROM A DESCENT OF THE CRATER.

### PROSPECT OF ERUPTION.

Mr. Frederick Burlingham, the well-known Cinematograph photographer, has another article on Vesuvius in the *Times*. It was he who recently descended into the crater of the volcano for the purposes of photography. He writes:—

Vesuvius is undoubtedly getting ready for another eruption. Last July the main conduit, which was obstructed as a result of the paroxysm of 1906, when over 200 persons were killed, suddenly opened when the floor of the crater caved in. Before July the volcano was in a solfataric condition; now dense volumes of smoke are belching with ever-increasing activity from this new mouth, which is about 50ft. in diameter.

One interesting result of my recent descent 1,200ft. into the crater to the lip of this new mouth, an expedition undertaken on behalf of the British and Colonial Kinematograph Company, was the discovery that minor explosions are already taking place there, and that the activity of the volcano is increasing faster than the observatory officials had conjectured. Professor Alessandro Malladra, of the Reale Osservatorio Vesuviano, in speaking of future possibilities, told me that he expected a flow of lava inside the crater by next summer, and the construction of a small cone over the present aperture followed by the emission of scorri. From the fact, however, that on December 21, we found fresh lava outside this new mouth it may be deduced that the interior lava is rising rapidly, and at present is not very far from the crater floor.

### WHAT WILL HAPPEN.

In theory this is what is going to happen. As minor explosions become more frequent, lava will be thrown out of the mouth, and in solidifying will take the form of a growing cone inside the present crater, which is over half a mile in diameter. Out of the cone will be projected scorri and more lava, and if the lava flow continues unobstructed—otherwise there will be an explosion—this cone will not only fill the crater now 1,200ft. deep, but possibly may continue growing until it reaches a height of 1,900ft. above it. When the lateral pressure of this molten mass exceeds the structural resistance of the cone, the cone will begin caving outwards and fall to pieces. The destruction of the cone will be accompanied by explosions and flows of lava in directions which show the least resistance. There is another possibility. If the present mountain is structurally weak, the lava, instead of rising within the cone, may through lateral pressure find its way out through the side of the present cone or even break through to the open at a considerable distance from the existing crater.

Now that the descent into Vesuvius with heavy apparatus has been proved possible it is extremely probable that further expeditions will follow. I believe an attempt will shortly be made to descend with heavy scientific instruments, not only electric pyrometers for measuring temperatures, but carboys for catching gases.

### DANGERS OF A DESCENT.

Although the danger of a descent into Vesuvius is very considerable, the difficulty has been over-emphasized. Hundreds of Alpinists each season take much greater risks without thinking very much about them. It is true there are three almost perpendicular drops, separated by ledges leaning outwards and downwards, but the highest is scarcely more than 30ft, and with rope there is little difficulty to any one with nerve who does not suffer from dizziness. Lower down on the Via Malladra, one descends on a loose *debris* covered slope, inclined at an angle of about 40 degrees. This leads to the floor of the crater, 1,000ft. down, which is large and in places quite flat, and is filled with large stones or boulders which have fallen from the crater's walls above. The inside of the funnel, the 200ft. deep opening in the crater floor at the bottom of which is the new mouth, is steep.

The greatest danger of a descent into Vesuvius is that of avalanches and falling stones. While we were on the crater floor an avalanche, caused by the caving in of the crater's rim above, fell across the Via Malladra over which we had just passed, and had anyone been on this spot he might have been killed outright or carried injured over into the funnel down into the molten furnace. At the beginning of the descent, therefore, we upset and sent bounding downwards everything along the path likely to come down afterwards on our heads, thus minimizing the danger from this source. The inside of the crater, however, is so little solid that even changing the position of the rope started a cascade of ashes and *debris*.

The second danger is from asphyxiation. So long as there is little wind the main column of smoke from the new mouth, being very hot, forms its own chimney and rises intact through the basin of still, cool air inside the crater. The morning we descended this smoke rose in sharply defined contours to a point several hundred feet above the volcano, when it spread out like a gigantic mushroom. This proved a great advantage to us, for the mushroom, or umbrella of smoke, reflected the sunlight into the crater, increasing considerably the possibility of getting photographs. Below the third precipice, at a depth of about 500ft., the north wind, which had been blowing fitfully for five days, again asserted itself, and the smoke column careened over and enveloped us. Being prepared for this emergency, we covered our mouths and noses with cloth, and by remaining still prevented the hydrochloric acid and sulphur fumes from choking us. After remaining 20 minutes in this dense cloud, I induced the two Italians to descend with me further, on the theory that the lower down the hotter the smoke and consequently the less diffusion. This idea proved correct.

### THE FUMAROLES.

In going down the Via Malladra one encounters on the south wall 800ft. or 900ft. below the crater's rim several primary fumaroles which are solfataric These should not be confused with the secondary fumaroles found higher up both inside and outside the crater, partly due to the percolation of moisture which, owing to the heat, returns in the form of steam.

The primary fumaroles are vents connected with the volcano itself, out of which gases issue quietly and almost invisibly at temperatures above the melting point of lead. In some of these are grottos encrusted with a white substance, probably alkaline chlorides. The group low down on the Via Malladra, however, send out thick yellow sulphurous gases in which are found traces of arsenic. I brought back from these lower depths some curious yellow substance resembling salt with vermilion encrustations, which has not yet been analysed, and some stalagmites probably of sulphurous origin.

At the very bottom of the crater, 1,212ft. down, the spectacle is extraordinary. The whole mouth is encrusted with a white substance, probably the same as is found in the fumarole grottos, and out of this abyss, the depth of which Professor Mercalli estimates at over two miles, there rush out with a hollow roar dense clouds of incandescent pink smoke which, during the 20 minutes we remained at this extreme depth, flashed several, colours, the greenish tints suggesting copper fumes. It was here we found the fresh lava. The volcanic dust or ash we brought back from the extreme edge of this month is distinctly salty to the taste.

# THE HIGH COURT.

## THE CAUSE LIST, FEB. 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
For Judgment.

240-13—Matubhai M N Motiwala vs Abdul Rajak Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.

Pauper Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

11-14—Tyabji Bai Manekbai widow vs Nandlal Thakursidas Wadia.

Long Causes.

834-13—Pandia and Co., Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Dt. Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Parmanand and Co.

1085-13—Jehangir G H Joshi vs Kesarbai widow Patell.

103-13—Madh K and C. R D Sethna v Tyebji Allibhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.

250-12—Bick M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez

853-13—Amin and Desai, Messrs Ruberdos Narsidesa a firm v Naranji Datyabhai, Motichand and D.

1037-13—Payne and Co, Mahomed bin Abdul Wahab Nushar v Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob, Motichand and D.

1033-13—Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd v Abdool Oziz and Abdula Basama a firm, Payne and Co.

1017-13—Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas and ors v Nonarji Virji, Mulla and Mulla.

902-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Ahmed Haji Munji, Edgelow G W and Co.

999-13—Surajmal and Co, Pitamber Padampey and anr, v Meghji Vallabhdas and anr, Unwalla P and P.

1000-13—Bhat K and G Chunilal Krishna Shankar v The Krishna Co Ltd. In person.

901-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Tulsidas Juggiwandas, Divecha Amin and Desai.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

1030-13—Motichand Kesrichand Bhanabhoy vs Darasha Dhanji Shaw.

1001-13—Mulla Shivji Cooverji vs Motilal Balmukund Malvi.

1156-13—Parmanand the Gujrat Bank Ltd vs Miss Moro Govind Pranjpe and Co.

1178-13—Vachha and Co Hajarimal Devji vs Memon Abdul Rehman Tyab Pestonji.

13-14—Khanderao Shena Jeyrup vs Khimji Laxman.

24-14—Bhashanker, Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand vs Motilal Tejpal.

38-14—Jehangia Mahomed Ali Lukmanji vs Mahomed Sidick Abdeally.

Long Causes.

625-12—Crawford B and Co. Edwin Reis and ors v Messrs W L Potinge and Co. In Person, Wadia W and Co

29-12—Subnis M J Vakil vs S H Sodajan Daphtary.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Laxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas, Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Osman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin Maneeklal and J Patell and Co.

72-12—Malvi Brijraj Baldevdas vs Bridichand Prathvijraj Payne.

140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow vs Yeshwant Ragunath Maneeklal and Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Nagindchand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Darnwalla.

757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shivchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.

809-13—Bick M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy v Noor Mahomed Vazeer. Captain and V.

688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D

99-13—Smetham B and Co, Bablibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.

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# NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

## ATLANTIC PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Particulars of the North Atlantic passenger traffic during 1913, have been issued. The White Star Line, with a total of 16,581, carried the largest number of first-class passengers from Northern Europe to North America, and also takes pride of place in the second class, of which denomination 45,901 passengers were carried. Further, the White Star Line had the largest number (92,962) of third-class passengers from the United Kingdom to North America. The company's East-bound figures are still more convincing, as with a total of 15,550 firsts, 24,181 seconds, and 48,114 thirds, the White Star Line carried the largest number in each of these classes of any line, British or Continental.

## MURDER TRIAL IN GERMANY.

The trial of the fencing master and music hall artist, Wilhelm Hopf, who is charged with having poisoned his father, his first wife, and his two children by means of arsenic, and with having attempted to poison his mother and his second and third wives, was in progress at Frankfurt-on Maine when the mail left. A police witness testified that the attention of the police was first attracted to Hopf's purchases of the bacteria by the inexplicable infection of several charwomen, who had worked in the house, with typhoidal symptoms. Their efforts to trace the source of this infection led them to Hopf's laboratory. To this witness the accused confessed that he married his wife with the intention of insuring her life and then poisoning her. In reply to the President, Hopf maintained that he never had any such intention. The confession, he said, was wrung from him in the excitement caused by his arrest.

## PROFIT-SHARING IN AMERICA.

Mr. Benjamin Altman, one of New York's greatest merchant princes and art collectors, who died recently, anticipated Mr. Ford, of Detroit, in making provision for a scheme of profit-sharing amongst 400 employes of his general goods store. The total amount available is not declared, but already in the last few days £200,000 have been distributed amongst the workers, and a fund is set apart with the object of further developing the system, which will be administered by a board of trustees. Eleven employes received £1,000 each, and others less, the sum awarded being graded according to the position and length of service of the recipient. Apart from establishing a profit-sharing scheme, Mr. Altman bequeathed over £5,000,000 to charitable and educational agencies.

## POLAND'S ROYAL CROWN.

The Crown which once adorned the heads of Polish Kings, and which disappeared at the beginning of last century, has suddenly been found at Cracow. A recent storm had uprooted a lime-tree several hundreds of years old. Under the roots was found a knight's helmet, and inside it, in a completely rotten cloth, the crown. It is of pure gold, and consists of four lily-shaped pieces, and is set with sixty-five cut precious stones, mostly rubies and emeralds. Some of the stones had fallen out, but they were found lying beside the crown. The workmanship of the crown shows it to date from the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. The crown, with documents attesting its genuineness, was sent to the Bishop of Cracow anonymously, and so far the finder has not made himself known.

## BURSTING OF A DAM.

A wall of water 15ft high is sweeping down the north branch of the Potamac river, following the bursting of the dam of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Dobbin, West Virgina, shortly before noon according to a New York message on January 15. According to the reports reaching here the inhabitants of the valley are fleeing to the hills, and the greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of the entire district. The dam was 1,075ft. wide at the breast, backing the water up for three and a half miles, and holding 3,000,000,000 gallons of water. The dam was 90ft. high on the outside, and 65ft. on the inside, and was built on a concrete foundation 60ft. deep. People were warned of the break by the blowing of whistles, and took the higher ground. So far as is known no lives have been lost. The damage to property is great.

## ANOTHER MYSTERY RECALLED.

By the London train mystery the death is recalled of Mary Ellen Bailes, aged 6 1-2 years, daughter of parents living in Prebend-street, Islington, who was murdered by a person unknown on the afternoon of Friday, May 29, 1908. The child attended the St. John's Roman Catholic School in Islington, and nothing more was heard or seen of her alive after she left there that evening. Early on the following morning a man was observed to enter the public lavatory at the Elephant and Castle end of St George's-road, Southwark. He had a brown-paper parcel, and was apparently in a nervous state. The man disappeared, and the parcel was afterwards discovered by the attendant, who undoing the covering found the body of Mary Bailes shockingly mutilated. There was very little clothing around it, a blanket forming the chief covering, while a portion of the child's wearing apparel was tightly bound round the head. The fact that the blanket contained sand led to the supposition that the corpse had been buried, and then disinterred. The matter was placed in the hands of Chief Inspector Scott and Detective Ferrett, of Scotland Yard, but the murder has remained a mystery to this day. At the inquest it was stated that when the child left school she was wearing a Roman Catholic medal round her neck, and was carrying a school-bag.

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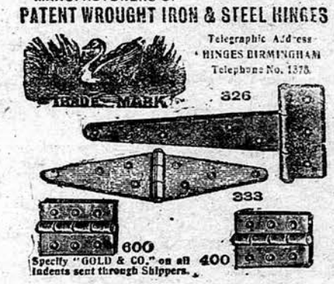


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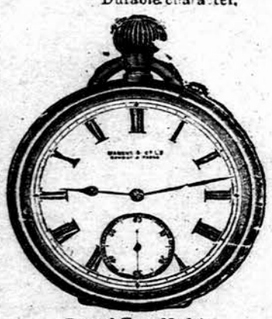
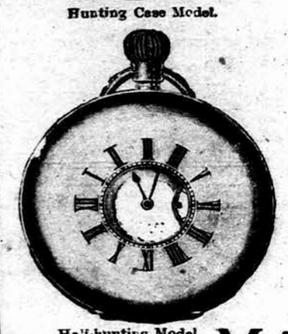


Crystal Face Model.

Hunting Case Model.



Half-hunting Model

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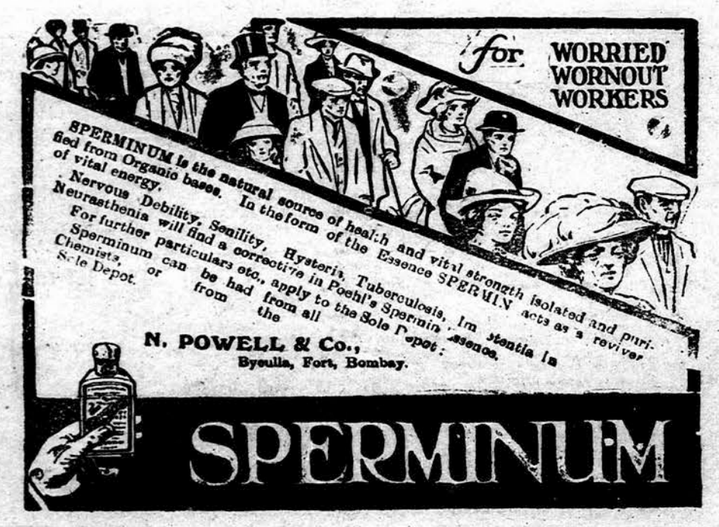
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**MORRHUOL**

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

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IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

# IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
**SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.**

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